Rockland Gazette.

VOL. 26. ROCKLAND, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871. NO. 24

The Rockland Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY
FRIDAY MORNING.
At No. 5 Custom-House Block.

TERMS:
If paid strictly in advance—per annum, $2,00
If payment is delayed 6 months 2,25
If not paid till the close of the year, 2,50
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NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
SAFE ! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the
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Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-Two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

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These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM (or 110), in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

BREWSTER, SWEET & CO., 40 State St., Boston, Gen'l Agents for Maine, New Hampshire and Mass.

W. H. TITCOMB, Cashier of Rockland National Bank, Rockland.

March 31, 1871. 13w16

The Trophy Tomato.

We have been favored with a basketful of this remarkable fruit, and we are free to say that it is beyond all comparison the finest tomato we have ever seen. * * * Of those sent us, many single specimens weighed ONE AND A HALF POUNDS, and the largest one, which was nearly as smooth as an apple, measured FOUR AND THREE-QUARTER inches in diameter. The convolutions of the solid red tomato have been preserved inside of the smooth skin; and the proportions of seed and water are singularly small, which accounts for the great weight of the fruit, and causes it to cut like a round of beef."—*New York Tribune.*

A packet sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cts., C. M. THORNTON. 13tf

1871. INSIDE LINE. 1871.
Bangor, Portland and Boston,
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD.
THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

The Steamer CITY OF RICHMOND, Capt. WM. E. DENNISON, will leave Bangor every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M., touching at Hampden, Winterport, Rockport, Sandy Point, Searsport, Belfast, Lincolnville, and Camden, arriving at Rockland at 10:30, A. M., and at Portland about 5 P. M., in season to connect with the 6 o'clock P. M. Express Train over the Boston and Maine Railroad for Boston. This train will always wait for the arrival Steamer going west, making sure connections, arriving in Boston same evening.

Returning, will leave Railroad Wharf foot of State street, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, P. M., or on arrival of Express Train which leaves Boston at 6 o'clock P. M., over Boston & Maine Railroad. Touching at the above named landings, arriving at Rockland the next morning about 4 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers can be assured that this Steamer will not leave Rockland before 4 o'clock on the mornings going East, and arriving in Bangor at 10 o'clock.

Freight and Baggage not taken away on the day of arrival, will be stored at the expense and risk of owners.

This Steamer leaves Commercial Wharf foot of Sea street.

J. P. WISE, Agent.
Office No. 7, Kimball Block.
Rockland, March 23, 1871. 13tf

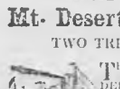
SANFORD'S INDEPENDENT LINE.
FARE REDUCED.
$2.00 to Boston.
THREE TRIPS A WEEK.
OUTSIDE ROUTE FROM BANGOR TO BOSTON.

The large, new, and staunch steamer
CAMBRIDGE, Capt. J. P. Johnson,
and the fine sea going Steamer
KATAHDIN, Capt. Henry Rich,
will, until further notice, run as follows:—Leave Bangor for Boston and intermediate landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Rockland about 5 P. M. Returning leave Foster's Wharf, Boston, for Bangor and intermediate landings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, arriving at Rockland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at about 5 o'clock.

All freight and baggage stored will be at the owner's risk.

M. W. FARWELL, Agent.
Agent's Office at No. 2 Atlantic Block.
Rockland, April 17, 1871. 16tf

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
INSIDE LINE TO
Mt. Desert and Machias.
TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.



THE Fast Steamer LEWISTON, CAPT. CHARLES DEERING, will leave Railroad Wharf, Portland, every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 10 o'clock, on arrival of Express Train from Boston, (commencing the 18th inst.,) for Rockland, Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, So. West Harbor, Tenant's Harbor, Southwest Harbor, Mt. Desert, Millbridge, Jonesport and Machisport.

Returning will leave Machisport every Monday and Thursday mornings at 5 o'clock, (commencing May 15th,) touching at the above named landings.

The Lewiston will touch at Bar Harbor, (Mt Desert,) each trip from June 15th to September 15th in addition to her usual landing at So. West Harbor.

M. W. FARWELL, Agent.
Agent's Office, No. 2, Atlantic Block, corner Main and Sea Sts.
Rockland, May 5, 1871. 18tf

KNOX SS.—To the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be held at Rockland, within and for the County of Knox, on the third Tuesday of September A. D. 1871.

MARY F. RAWLEY, of South Thomaston, in the County of Knox, wife of Richard Rawley of St. George, in said County of Knox, respectfully libels and gives this Honorable Court to be informed that her maiden name was Mary F. Hawley, of St. George aforesaid; that she was lawfully married to the said Richard Rawley at St. George, Maine, by Samuel Watts, Esq., February —, 1865, that after their intermarriage they lived together about one year in Rockland and one at said St. George, that your libellant since their intermarriage has always behaved herself as a faithful, chaste and affectionate wife towards her said husband; but that the said Richard Rawley, wholly regardless of his marriage covenant and duty, on divers days and times would get drunk and grossly abuse your libellant, by striking her in the face and on the side of her head and other parts of her body, with his fist, saying he would take her life. In the winter of 1866, fearing he would take her life, she was compelled to go home to her mother and the said libellee absented himself from the State, having no property or means for the support of your libellant, who has supported herself at service, having no property.

Wherefore she, said libellant, prays right and justice and that she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony between herself and her said husband as a measure reasonable and proper, in accordance with law, conducive to the ends of public purity, for the good of the parties and consistant with the peace and morality of society.

April 25, 1871.

her
Witness, W. BEATTIE. MARY F. × RAWLEY.
mark

WM. BEATTIE, Atty. for Libt., Rockland, Me.

STATE OF MAINE.

WALDO SS.—Supreme Judicial Court, April Term 1871.

Upon the foregoing libel, ORDERED, That the Libellant give notice to the said Richard Rawley to appear before the Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Rockland, within and for the County of Knox, on the third Tuesday of September, 1871, by publishing an attested copy of the foregoing libel, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed at Rockland, in said County of Knox, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the third Tuesday of September next that he may then and there in our said Court appear and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said Libellant should not be granted.

W. G. FRYE, Clerk.
Copy of Libel and Order of Court thereon.
3w22 EDWIN ROSE, Clerk.

Book and Job Printing.

Having every facility, in Presses, Type and other material, and the experience of many years in the business, we are prepared to execute, IN SUPERIOR STYLE, and with DESPATCH, every description of Job Work, such as

Catalogues, By-Laws, Town Reports,
Circulars, Bill-Heads, Blanks,
CARDS, PROGRAMMES, LABELS
Hand Bills, Shop Bills, Posters, &c. &c.
Particular attention paid to
PRINTING IN COLORS
BRONZING, &c.

Poetry.

COURAGE, FAINT HEART.

BY BERTIE LAWRENCE.

Courage faint heart! Thy day was long and dreary,
But now the end, the promised end draws nigh;
See in the west the sun at last is sinking,
Changing to brightness all the shaded sky.
Rough was the road thy weary feet have traveled,
Long was the way thy fainting heart has come;
But o'er thy path the light at last is breaking,
And thou art near the pilgrim's peaceful home.
Courage, faint heart! The burden has been heavy,
But thou shalt sink beneath its weight no more;
Only to breast the swelling of the river,
Then shalt thou tread Jerusalem's glad shore,
Hark! on the air the songs of heaven are ringing,
See how its lights gleam o'er the troubled wave!
Its golden shores are lying just before thee—
Courage, faint heart, look upward and be brave.
Courage, faint heart! The dream at last is ended;
After life's fever, sweet shall be thy rest
In that glad land, where night shall ne'er enfold thee,
Or sorrow's waves sweep o'er thy quiet breast.
O'er thy worn face God's holy calm shall settle,
On thy tired heart his lasting peace descend;
Then shall thine eyes drink in the blessed sun light—
Courage, faint heart, the road is near its end.

—*Methodist.*

Miscellany.

FOUND IN THE STREET.

'Do you know, Sir, that I am almost starved—that I have had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours?'

The young man started at this unexpected address; then turned and regarded the speaker for a moment curiously.

The scene was Fifth Avenue, and the time was near midnight.

Horses and carriages were dashing over the pavement, conveying gay parties from theatre or supper.

The air was crisp and chilly; the stars shone cheerfully above; the lamps gleamed brilliantly below; yet the young man was thus suddenly accosted, in the most fashionable thoroughfare in New York, by a stranger who had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours.

No wonder he turned to look curiously at her!

Caleb, or Cale Gordon, at his intimates called him, was a hard-working young journalist—hard-working but well paid; for he was a vastly clever and rapid writer, and found a ready market for all he wrote; besides being on the regular staff of one morning paper as musical and dramatic critic.

And in pursuit of this part of his vocation he had that evening been to the French opera to hear 'Genevieve'—had stepped into Delmonico's for a light supper, and was on his way down to the office to write up his evening's work.

He had no one but himself to take care of, made money enough to supply all his wants, including light suppers at Delmonico's when he desired them; and knew very little about the poverty and wretchedness of the under world of the great city he lived in.

Therefore he queried in a tone of surprise, after looking at the questioner for a moment, 'You say you have eaten nothing for twenty-four hours?'

'A bit of bread and some coffee last evening, and nothing more since the day before;' and the girl gave a great gulp, something between a sigh and a sob, and turned her face away,

'Bless my soul!' said Caleb; 'come right along with me and get something.'

You see Caleb was quite green—he had only been in the city about six months, having come well recommended from a country newspaper, or else he would have given her a quarter—or perhaps something worse would have come of it, who knows? But as it was, he took her hand and placed it on his arm, and walked with her rapidly down a side street, toward a point where he knew there was an oyster saloon that kept open all night. It was not exactly the place to take a lady, but it did not occur to Caleb to take her to Delmonico's—besides they were past it.

She had said nothing further, but Caleb noticed that she leaned rather heavily upon his arm; and as they passed a street lamp, and its light shone full in her face, he observed that she was very pale.

He hurried her along, and presently they arrived at the saloon, and were soon seated opposite each other in a small private room, or box, with a table between them.

Caleb called a waiter and ordered a glass of sherry, and when that was provided, gave it to the girl, who seemed absolutely ready to faint, and begged her to drink it, which she did: then he ordered a substantial supper for her.

The wine had revived her, and a little color had tinged her cheeks.

She seemed very young. Caleb thought of his little sister at the old homestead in the country, and guessed this girl must be about her age—about seventeen.

Thinking of his little sister, he could not help thinking how he would feel if she were in such a position as this poor creature; and he felt a strong sensation under his watch pocket, and did not care to speak for a moment.

Then he said kindly, and in a low tone. 'And now you must tell me how all this has been brought about, and perhaps I can help you.'

But the girl folded her arms on the table, laid her head on them, and cried—not loudly but very bitterly.

'I don't like to see you cry,' said Caleb—and his voice was a little tremulous; that was a soft point in Caleb's character; he never liked to see anybody cry.

The girl raised her head, and threw the long, soft, curling hair back from her face, and said: 'You are very, very kind to me, and—I won't cry;' and she didn't; which pleased him in more ways than one.

Caleb was not far out about her age—probably his memories about his little sister had aided him in some occult way. She was just about seventeen, and now that she had gained a little, that between the wine and the tears, she was manifestly pretty, or, at least, Caleb thought so; but so thin—so thin!

She had pretty, soft, brown curls, and tender violet eyes—very large; and as they looked at Caleb, through the mist of her late weeping he thought he had never seen any half so expressive.

Her figure was trim and neatly clad, but poorly. Her hands were small, but they bore the marks of labor, and the forefinger of her right hand was dotted over with little black specks, as Caleb remembered his mother's to have been when he was a boy at home, and she sat in the arm chair sewing for him.

Then the nice hot supper came in, and, with an apology, she began to eat.

Caleb had never seen any one very hungry before, and he felt his own eyes grow dim as he watched her. And somewhere in the interior of his being he registered a little oath that she should never be hungry again—not if he could help it; and then he thought of his little sister once more.

And at last the supper was eaten (of course, Caleb took nothing, for Delmonico had supplied him): and she looked up, and he asked her if she would have anything else, she said: 'I am ashamed of myself for eating so much; but I was so hungry;' and then she went to crying again, but still silently. And then, after a little while, Caleb got her to tell her story.

How she was crying because she had a widowed mother and a little brother at home, who were just as hungry as she was, and who would not have any kind friend to give them food: and how she had come out this night with a wicked purpose in her heart, because that she could not bear longer that they should go hungry; and how that when she spoke to Caleb her own hunger overcame her; and she was so selfish, so wickedly selfish—and now she must go. But Caleb started up and called back the waiter and gave him sundry orders very rapidly, and when he went away to fill them, put his hand on her shoulder and told her to sit quietly for a few moments, and he would go with her. And then she sat down like a very child, as she was, and told him the rest of her story. Poor green Caleb had never heard one of those stories before.

They had been very poor, she said, ever since her father died, and that was when she was about ten years old. Her mother had supported them with her needle, and then Josey, she said that was her name, Josey Carroll—had been able to sew too: and thus they had managed to live, but that was all, and then—the waiter came in with a large covered basket, which Caleb seized, and, after he had paid the bill, he tucked Josy under one arm, and they hurried up the steep saloon stairs and out into the starlight and the glare of street lamps again.

They took a car, and about twenty minutes later were finding their way up a dark court yard, into a narrow alley, up flights of rickety stairs, and so to a room on the top floor of a tumble down tenement house, which was Josey's home.

There was no fire in the little stove; a fluttering butt of candle burned on a rough pine table; and upon the floor, upon a mattress, and covered with a few old quilts and rags, lay huddled the widowed mother and the poor little brother.

Caleb dropped his basket, and, saying that he would be back in a moment, fled to a corner grocery which he had seen a boy about closing as he passed.

Five minutes later he was back in the room, with the boy following, laden with coal, wood and candles.

Then he made the fire with his own hands—an accomplishment he had learned when he was a boy at the old homestead.

The candles were lighted, the table was spread, the mother and little boy were seated; and when they were fairly at work, and he saw how hungry they were, then Caleb broke down.

He went and opened the window, and looked out at the stars; but he didn't see them, for his eyes dropped tears too fast.

And presently a white hand was slipped into his, and as he turned around, Josey said, 'Don't cry! you have made us all so happy, and you have saved us so much! Don't cry!'

Caleb pressed her hand; then he looked at his watch, and said he must go, but he would come to them the next morning. And then he shook hands with them all, and went out, while blessings and prayers of the poor widow followed him.

It was nearly daybreak before Caleb had finished his office-work, and got home to his boarding-house; but at ten o'clock he was again in the room in the tumble-down-tenement-house.

It was nicely sweet, and a bright fire burning, and the few bits of furniture made to look as home-like as possible.

And three smiling faces met Caleb when he entered, and a welcome that made the young man blush for very shame. That was the last day they spent in the tenement house.

Caleb, delighted to have some one to spend his money on, found them comfortable apartments, neatly furnished; hunted up some lady friends of his, who gave the widow all the plain sewing she could do, with the aid of a sewing-machine, which Caleb furnished her; got Josey a profitable position in a public institution; and what then?

Well, then—that is to say, about six months after, when the public institution gave Josey a fortnight's holiday, Caleb took the whole family—the little brother had been going to school all this time—out in the country to the old homestead. And when the fortnight vacation was over Caleb wrote to the Directors of the public institution resigning Josey's position; and one bright summer's morning he tucked Josey under his arm once more and the widow, and Caleb's uncles and aunts, cousins and friends, all strolled quietly down the quiet country road and into the little village church; and there Josey and Caleb were married. And, as the two widows had become fast friends, they lived together at the homestead, while Caleb took his little wife—thin and pale no longer, but plump and flushed and happy as any robin—back to the great city. And surely it is recorded somewhere by the good angel that Caleb never again should be unhappy, or regret that he had taken to wife the poor, little half-starved girl he had found in the street.

[From the Catholic World.]

THE LUCKY ARTIST.

A Freak of Fortune.

Samuel Dubobret was a disciple of the famous engraver, Albert Durer, admitted into the Art School out of charity. He was employed in painting signs and the coarse tapestry then used in Germany. As he was about 40 years of age, small, ugly, and humpbacked, he was the butt of ill jokes among his fellow pupils, and selected as a special object of dislike by Madame Durer, who tormented the scholars and domestics, as well as the master, by her Xantippical temper. Poor Dubobret had not a spice of malice in his heart and not only bore all his trials with patience, eating without complaint the scanty crusts given him for dinner, while his companions fared better, but always showed himself ready to assist and serve those who scoffed at him. His industry was indefatigable. He came to his studies every morning by daybreak, and worked till sunset. During three years he plodded thus, and said nothing of the paintings he had produced in his lonely chamber by the light of his lamp. His bodily energies wasted under incessant toil. No one cared enough for him to notice the feverish color in his wrinkled cheek, or the increasing meagreness of his misshapen frame. No one observed that the poor pittance set aside for his midday meal remained untouched for several days. The poor artist made his appearance as usual, and as meekly bore the gibes of the students or the taunts of the lady, working with the same untiring assiduity, though his hands trembled and his eyes were often suffused with tears.

One morning he was missing from the scene of his labors, and, though jokes were passed about his disappearance, no one thought of going to his lodgings to see if he were ill or dead. He was indeed prostrated by the low fever that had been lurking in his veins and slowly sapping his strength. He was half delirious and muttered wild and incoherent words, fancying his bed surrounded by mocking demons, taunting him with his inability to call a priest to administer the words of comfort that might smooth his passage to another world.

From exhausted slumbers he awoke faint and with parched lips; it was the fifth day he had lain in his cell neglected. Feebly he stretched out his hands toward the earthen pitcher, and found that it contained not a drop of water. Slowly and with difficulty he arose; for he knew that he must procure sustenance or die of want. He had not a kreutzer. He went to the other end of the room, took up the picture he had painted last, and resolved to carry it to a dealer, who might give him for it enough to furnish him necessaries for a week longer.

On his way he passed a house before which there was a great crowd. There was to be a sale, he learned, of many specimens of art collected during thirty years by an amateur. The wearied Dubobret thought he might here find a market for his picture. He worked his way through the crowd, dragged himself up the steps, and found the auctioneer, a busy little man, holding a handful of papers and inclined to be rough with the lean, sallow hunchback who so eargerly implored his attention.

'What do you call your picture?' he asked.

'It is a view of the Abbey of Newbourg, with the village and landscape,' replied the trembling artist.

The auctioneer looked at him, hummed contemptously, and asked its price.

'Whatever you please; whatever it will bring,' was the anxious reply.

'Hem!'—with an unfavorable criticism—'I can promise you no more than three thalers.'

Poor Dubobret had spent the nights of many months on that piece. But he was starving, and the pittance offered would buy him bread. He nodded to the auctioneer, and retired to a corner.

After many paintings and engravings had been sold, Dubobret's was exhibited. 'Wo bids? Three thalers! Who bids? was the cry. The poor artist held his breath; no response was heard. Suppose it should not find a purchaser! He dared not look up; he thought everybody was laughing at the folly of offering so worthless a piece at public sale. 'It is is certainly my best work!' he murmured piteously to himself. He ventured to glance at the picture as the auctioneer held it in a favorable light. There was certainly a beautiful freshness in the rich foliage, a transparency to the water, a freedom life in the animals! The steeple, the trees, the whole landscape, showed the genius of an artist. Alas! he felt the last throb of an artist's vanity. The dead silence continued, and, turning away, he buried his face in his hands.

'Twenty-one thalers!' a faint voice called out. The stupefied painter gave a start of joy and looked to see who had uttered those blessed words. It was the picture-dealer to whom he first meant to go.

'Fifty thalers!' cried the sonorous voice of the tall man in black.

There was a moment's silence. 'One hundred thalers!' at length cried the picture dealer, evidently piqued and anxious.

Two hundred!'

'Three hundred!'

'Four hundred!'

'One thousand thalers!'

Another profound silence; and the crowd pressed around the two opponents, who stood opposite to each other with flushed and angry faces.

The tall stranger bid fifteen! hundred thalers.

'Two thousand thalers!' thundered the picture-dealer, glancing around him triumphantly.

'Ten thousand!' vociferated the tall man, his face crimson with rage, and his hands clinched convulsively.

The dealer grew pale, his frame shook with agitation. His voice was suffocated; but after two or three efforts he cried out: 'Twenty thousand!'

His opponent bid forty thousand. The dealer hesitated. His adversary laughed a low laugh of insolent triumph, and the crowd gave a murmur of admiration. The picture dealer felt his peace at stake, and called out in sheer desperation:

'Fifty thousand!'

The tall man hesitated; the crowd was breathless. At length, tossing his arms in defiance, he shouted:

'One hundred thousand!' adding an impatient execration against his adversary.

The crest fallen picture-dealer withdrew. The tall victor bore away the prize. He passed through the wondering people, went out, and was going along the street when a decrepit, lame, hump-back wretch, tottering along by the aid of a stick, presented himself before him. The stranger threw him a piece of money, and waved his hand as if dispensing with thanks.

'May it please your honor,' persisted the supposed beggar, 'I am the painter of that picture.' He rubbed his eyes, for he had hardly yet been able to persuade himself that he had not been dreaming.

The tall man was Count Dunkelsbach, one of the richest noblemen in Germany. He stopped and questioned the artist. Being convinced of the truth of his statement, he took out his pocket-book, tore out a leaf, and wrote on it a few lines.

'Take, it friend,' he said. 'It is the check for your money. Good morning.'

Dubobret invested his money and resolved to live luxriously for the rest of his life, cultivating painting as a pastime. But though he had borne privation and toil, prosperity was too much for him. Indigestion carried him off. His picture had long an honored place in the cabinet of Court Dunkelsbach, and the curious incident of its purchase was often related. It afterward passed into the possession of the King of Bavaria.

SIMPLICITY AND ELEGANCE.

One of the lessons our people greatly need to learn is the superiority of simplicity and elegance to that of extravagance and display which are fashionable everywhere among us at the present time. The style of living, the furnishing of our houses, the mode of dress, the equipage, and, in short the entire arrangements of our life are quite as offensive to a refined taste as they are seriously objectionable on economic grounds. Ostentation takes the place of elegance, and the ambition to outdo others in the matter of expense is more conspicuously apparent than any refinement of culture or serviceable end.

It would be well if more of our people would study the best models of style among the aristocracy for whom they affect so much veneration. In the families of many of the nobility and gentry of England, possessing an unusual income, which of itself would be an ample fortune, there is greater economy of dress and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dwelling than there is in many of the houses of our citizens, who are barely able to supply the daily wants of their families by the closest application to business. They have more servants than we do, but labor is much cheaper there than here. But English ladies make more account of one silk dress than ours do of twenty. They generally dress in plain, substantial garments, neatly trimmed, reserving their costlier articles and jewelry for great occasions; and would look with suspicion upon the woman who decked herself in drawing-room attire for a shopping excursion, sweeping the street with her trail. Instead of turning their furniture out of door every two or three years and replacing it with new and fashionable styles, they take pride in preserving the articles that were used by their ancestors, and value them quite as much for their simplicity, solidity, and age, as for the associations connected with them. Even their carpets are used years longer than ours before they think of replacing them, and their china-ware has, in many instances, been in and out of fashion twenty times since it was made. How much better it would be for our people to have the spirit of such a conservatism as this and exchange extravagance for elegance vulgar ostentation for simplicity and refinement! The amount of waste in our American homes is useless, and essentially vulgar display is appalling even to contemplate.—*The Golden Age.*

An Awful Tale of Crime.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of a man named Rice, on complaint of Mrs. Fisher for kidnapping and violating her daughter, 15 years old. The girl says that Sunday evening, while going to church Rice seized her in the street, gagged her and forced her into a carriage and drove to a part of the city unknown to her, where she was thrust into a cellar without windows or furniture. He stripped her and gave her old clothes, and took four fingerrings from her fingers cutting one of them off, and then violated her person and left her with a loaf of bread and jug of water. Next day he came again and outraged her and yesterday repeated the act. Last night he blindfolded her and took her around the city in a carriage and left her at the corner of 8th and Washington Sts. Rice told her that her mother had threatened to shoot him and now she had something to shoot him for. Mrs. Fisher stated she had known Rice since she saw a girl. She had repeatedly taken him to her house when he was sick and cared for him. He seduced her daughter when she was fourteen years old, and had subsequently violated her several times. She threatened to shoot him, and would do so if the law did not punish him.

—Boston hopes, under the "Treaty of Washington" to become the great fish market of the world and the papers are calculating on getting away the western trade of Halifax.

FOSSIL REMAINS IN NEVADA.—About one hundred miles to the southeast of Hamilton is a high plateau of land containing an extensive deposit of marine shells and the fossil remains of a large variety of extinct species of fish. But the curiosity which most challenges the interest and investigation of antiquaries is the petrified form of what was evidently once an immense sea monster. It lies on the high plateau in a position giving rise to the theory that its locale was once a great shoal, and that this antediluvian levathan foundered and perished on the surface as the water receded. The petrifaction is perfect, and is estimated to weigh about ten tons. It presents a dull appearance—the head and body that of a humpback whale, and the extremities extend into feelers and antennæ like the polypus or devil fish, with the exception that they were evidently during life lined with a hard and bony substance. The eyes are set in each side of the head, which is flat and oblong, and are twenty-four inches apart. The mouth is armed with triple rows of teeth, which are sharp in front, but underneath and well into the jaw they turn into grinders, capped by a solid osseous formation, running back from the widest portion of the head. In this respect it resembles the celebrated marsh cow of Central America, amphibious in habit gramnivorous on land and carnivorous in water. The length of this singular relic of an unknown race has not as yet been determined; but as the body blend into the tail, it tapers down to so small a size that, making due allowance, its entire weight would not be far from that stated. This inland country abounds in curious fossils of a marine character. We have seen specimens of crustacea found in our immediate vicinity, which puzzled scientists and antiquaries. There is a pregnant field in this region for savans, such as Agassiz, who have made the piscal kingdom, both of this and past ages, a study of love. There is some talk among the parties who discovered the remains of the stranded monster described of making an effort to remove them to the railroad. We see that Barnum has been buying one of the Calveral big trees. If he will turn his attention hitherward he can procure one of the most astounding curiosities of the day. We doubt whether it can be removed in bulk, and if an accident should happen in the attempt, its value would be greatly lessened and its usefulness as a study would be materially impaired. We would suggest the consideration of the plan so successfully carried out in the removal of the Cardiff giant. A plaster of paris mould could be taken first of the perfect form, then the sharpe of the entire anatomy would be preserved in case the effort to remove the whole should prove a failure. But in case of breakage, and the impossibility of saving the curiosity without mutilation, it might be reduced to powder, removed in detail and remolded in New York, where it would doubtless be placed on exhibition and become an interesting aid to science in determining many antediluvian speculations now requiring investigation and proof.—*White Pine Nevada News.*

A Missouri Romance.

Illustrative of the tireless hunting down of poor girls who would return to the paths of virtue, if it were not for the inexorable edict of society against their reformation, the facts of a case in this [illegible] given recently, which are a melancholy commentary on the disposition of some parents to inhumanity toward daughters who have sinned, and shows how entirely the example of the Savior is ignored in these days. A girl returned home after an absence of some two months, having left in consequence of a quarrel with her father. At twilight the poor thing, in tatters and rags, knocked timidly at her father's door. On being bidden to enter, she opened the door and beheld the happy home circle—father, mother, brothers and sisters, gathered around the table; her mother sewing, little thinking, perhaps [illegible] that the lost darling of her youthful mother [illegible] hood was there when the soft rap was heard. The sight was too much for the poor girl, and burying her face in her hands, she cried: "Oh, father let me come home!" What did he do, this stoical and heartless old man? Instead of taking the erring and repentant child again to his bosom with a father's true forgiveness, he drove her out into the night, into the cruel world, and slammed the door upon her, with a malediction upon "strumpets." The distressed and heart-broken girl made her way to the cabin of a poor colored woman whom she knew. Strong in her determination to reform, she remained with her old colored friend till the latter made known the facts of her case to a good lady (the world is not wholly devoid of angels!) who procured the struggling girl a place to work, so that she could earn an honest living, where she yet remains, with increased firmness to lead a pure life.—*St. Joseph Herald.*

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN BUENOS AYRES.—Letters received in Portland from Buenos Ayres give additional particulars of the fearful ravages of the yellow fever at that South American city. Mr. Edward E. Spring, whose death, March 28, has been mentioned, left Portland last October. He was at the estancia of Messrs. Spring when the fever broke out one hundred miles away. Hearing some near friends were sick with it, he immediately hurried to the city and devoted himself to their care, and was soon himself a victim. It is also stated that there is absolutely no business in Buenos Ayres, and the fever was increasing. More than half the population have left the city. Out of 200,000 but 80,000 have remained. On the 3d of April the deaths were over five hundred. Some 15,000 have already died · 9000 more are sick. One hundred native doctors have run away, the foreign doctors heroically remaining. No business whatever is being transacted. The first death among Americans was Mr. John H. Bean of Brownfield Me. a young man of fine qualities, widely known there and esteemed. His uncle, Mr. Andrew C. Bean, was attacked with the fever, and after being given up by four physicians, recovered. The case of Dr. Ayer of Fyreburg, Me., was given up as hopeless. The American residents nobly stand by each other. Among those who, with true and Christian bravery, were zealous in their good work are Capt. Nash of New York, Rev. Mr. Jackson of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Dexter Clapp the American Consul. Mr. Jackson is reported dangerously sick with the fever. Advices received via Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon, London and New York give a fortnight's later news, up to April 17. The fever then was increasing, some 700 deaths per day taking place.

A young physician was supposed to be "keep-in' company" with a young lady. The matronly friend of the latter, having praised the young man from all points of view, returned one day from the death-bed of a friend at which the physician had been present. She eulogized the living fully as much as the dead man, and finally turning to the girl as if she had reached the *ne plus ultra* of enthusiasm, she said: "Jane, he's the handiest man I ever see fixin' round a corpse."

TWO AMIABLE NEIGHBORS.—The Lyons (France) papers tell a good story. The bed-chambers of two wealthy gentlemen, who belong to different social circles, are adjacent, and as is usual now-a-days, thin partitions divide them. One spends his nights at his club-house, never returning before half-past five in the morning. His neighbor rises at six and sits down at once to his piano, which he does not quit until dinner. The former complained to the Commissary of Police, who laughed in his face, and told him to keep better hours. As he had a lease for six years he could not change his apartment. He thought of sending a challenge to his neighbor; his neighbor was paralyzed in the lower limbs. He had his walls lined with thick hair mattresses; still the 'sharps' penetrated into his room. He made his servants play the French horn—his neighbor had him fined by the police: the French horn cannot be played except during the *jours gras*. He made his servants take a hammer and rap against the wall—his neighbor waited till he was tired, and then began to play. He then bought a large hand-organ, which was sadly out of tune, and ordered a turnspit which would turn eight days without being wound up, and which he had fitted to the organ. The turnspit was put in motion, after it and the organ had been placed next the chamber wall. The piano-player bore the organ for nineteen hours; at the end of that time he sent a letter of truce; he was told the club hunter had gone out of town, and wouldn't be back for a week. The pianist sold his lease—the organ is still going!

The latest bear story comes from Porcupine valley Nevada. A big cinnamon bear came down to the station buildings from the mountains, about the middle of the afternoon, during the flurry of snow, and got after some young hogs that were running about the barn, some two hundred yards from the house. The sudden appearance of Bruin created a great commotion in the barnyard—the hogs booing and snorting and the fowls cackling at a great rate. The noise attracted the attention of the men at the station, and going toward the barn, they saw the bear in full chase and close upon the heels of a porker. Finding the bear close upon him, the hog dodged behind a barrow that was leaning against the side of the barn, when Bruin ran his head through the barrow up to his shoulders in a vain attempt to reach the frightened pig.—The pig darted from its cover, and the bear, in pulling to withdraw his head, was caught in the side of one of his jaws by the sharp point of the barrow teeth. The bear began pulling to free himself, when down came the barrow, and being turned toothside down, the fastening process was most substantially finished, as not only the tooth that was in the jaw was forced into the ground, but all the rest were similarly fastened and Bruin most effectually trapped. Seeing and comprehending the situation, Thomas Rand, keeper of the station, ran to a wood pile, seized an ax, and by a few blows soon dispatched the bear, which weighed nearly four hundred pounds when dressed.

AN ENORMOUS CABLE.—An account of the largest rope in the world as described in one of the daily papers of Birmingham, England—the place of its manufacture—will prove interesting to the American reader. According to the details given, the rope is 11,000 yards long, measures five and [illegible] in circumference, and weighs over sixty tons. Made of patent charcoal wire, laid round a hemp centre, the rope consists of six strands, with ten wires in each strand.—Each wire measures 12,160 yards, so that the entire length of the wire reaches the enormous total of more than four hundred and twelve miles. To this is to be added the length of yarn used for the centre, namely, twenty-seven threads, each thread measuring 15,000 yards, and giving a total length of about two hundred and thirty miles. Adding together the wire and yarn, there is a grand total of six hundred and thirty-five miles of material—all going to make up a monster wire rope a little under six miles and [illegible] long.

When the envoys of M. de Rothschild paid the war contributions of Paris, 200,000,000 francs, at Versailles, they let a counterfeit 25 thaler bill slip in among the others. The quick eye of a Prussian official at once detected it and the bill was thrown out. Rothschild's people insisted that it was genuine and must be accepted, otherwise they would return to Paris with all their rolls of notes and sacks of coin. With that official exactness which is the glory of Prussian routine, Count Bismarck was at once informed of the misunderstanding. He answered: "Herr Director, accept the bill. I will myself make up the deficit and preserve the counterfeit note as a memento of this great day. A great war about nothing more tangible than a 'castle in Spain' has just been concluded between two great Powers; and I can't afford, just on the heel of it, to turn around and declare war with the house of Rothschild, the Sixth Great European Power, on account of a false 25 thaler note!"

A FEARFUL MURDER was committed near Montreal, a few nights since. Mrs. Foster, who kept a boarding-house at the Lachine Junction, was found murdered in the morning, and, as she was known to have had $500 the night before and a Norwegain boarder named Lea was missing, the object and the perpetrator of the crime were clearly indicted. Lea was captured the next night, after an exciting chase, and a part of the stolen money recovered. The soles of his feet were found to be bloody, and he confessed the murder at once. It appears that he approached Mrs. Foster in his bare feet, just as she was about retiring, and struck her a fearful blow with an axe, which dashed out her brains and caused instant death. He then cut out the pocket of her dress containing the money, dressed himself and left. An old pensioner named Peter Maloney, who did odd jobs about the house, had been drinking with Lea that evening, and was probably drugged, as he was unable to speak when found. The husband of the murdered woman was employed on the railroad, and was away from home on the fatal night.

The French military authorities have ordered maps and plans to be taken of all the field-works and batteries constructed by the Germans during the attack on Paris. A part of this proceeding is from a desire to compensate the sufferers, but also with the object of discovering the exact method of the whole attack, and then to further fortify Paris, and make it henceforth impregnable. The food question will, we think, also have to be restudied, and potted meats and sausages be viewed from a very large and scientific point of observation.

The Rockland Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY
FRIDAY MORNING.
At No. 5 Custom-House Block.

TERMS:
If paid strictly in advance—per annum, $2.00
If payment is delayed 6 months 2.25
If not paid till the close of the year, 2.50
☞ No paper will be discontinued until ALL ARREARAGES are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.
☞ Single copies five cents—for sale at the office and at the bookstores.
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NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the
First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty Two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and A. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT PREMIUM (or $110 in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

BREWSTER, SWEET & CO., 40 State st., Boston, Genl Agents for Maine, New Hampshire and Mass.

W. H. TITCOMB, Cashier of Rockland Nat'l Bank, Rockland.

March 31, 1871. 1eow16

The Trophy Tomato.

We have been favored with a basketful of this remarkable fruit, and we are free to say that it is beyond all comparison the finest tomato we have ever seen. Of these specimens, many single specimens weighed ONE AND A HALF POUNDS, and the largest one (which was nearly as smooth as an apple) measured FOUR AND FOURTEEN-QUARTER inches in diameter. The compositions of the old red tomato have been preserved inside of the smooth skin; and the proportions of seed and water are singularly small. Much allowance for the great weight of the fruit, and causes it to cut like a round of beef."—*New York Tribune.*

A packet sent by mail to any address on receipt of Seven, P. M. TIDEMAN. 13tf

1871. INSIDE LINE. 1871.
Bangor, Portland and Boston,
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD.
THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

The Steamer CITY OF RICHMOND, Capt. Wm. E. Dennison, will leave Bangor every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M., touching at Hampden, Winterport, Bucksport, Sandy Point, Searsport, Belfast, Lincolnville, and Camden, arriving at Rockland about 11:30, A. M., and at Portland about 5 P. M., in season to connect with the 6 o'clock P. M. Express Train, over the Boston and Maine Railroad for Boston. This train will always wait for the arrival Steamer going west, making sure connections, arriving in Boston same evening.

Returning, will leave Railroad Wharf foot of State street, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, P. M., or on arrival of Express Train, which leaves Boston at 3 o'clock P. M., over Boston & Maine Railroad, Touching at the above named landings, arriving at Rockland the next morning about 4 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers can be assured that this Steamer will not leave Rockland before 4 o'clock on the morning going East, and arriving in Bangor at 10 o'clock.

Freight and Baggage not taken away on the day of arrival, will be stored at the expense and risk of owners.

This Steamer leaves Commercial Wharf foot of Sea street.

J. P. WISE, Agent.
Office No. 7, Kimball Block.
Rockland, March 25, 1871. 13tf

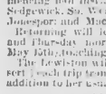
SANFORD'S INDEPENDENT LINE.
FARE REDUCED.
$2.00 to Boston.
THREE TRIPS A WEEK.
OUTSIDE ROUTE FROM BANGOR TO BOSTON.

The large, new, and staunch steamer
CAMBRIDGE, Capt. J. P. Johnson,
and the fine new going Steamer
KATAHDIN, Capt. Henry Rich,
will, until further notice, run as follows:—Leave Bangor for Boston and intermediate landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Rockland about 5 P. M. Returning, leave Foster's Wharf, Boston, for Bangor and intermediate landings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, arriving at Rockland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at about 5 o'clock.

All freight and baggage stored will be at the owner's risk.

M. W. FARWELL, Agent.
Agent's Office, at No. 2 Atlantic Block.
Rockland, April 27, 1871. 18tf

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
INSIDE LINE TO
Mt. Desert and Machias.
TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.



THE Fine Steamer LEWISTON, Capt. Charles Deering, will leave until further notice, Railroad Wharf, Portland, every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 10 o'clock, or on arrival of Express Train from Boston, (commencing 10th inst.) for Rockland, Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, So. West Harbor, Bar Harbor, S. E. Desert, Millbridge, Jonesport and Machisport.

Returning will leave Machisport every Monday and Thursday mornings at 5 o'clock, (commencing May 15th) touching at the above named landings.

The Lewiston will touch at Bar Harbor, (Mt Desert) each trip from June 5th to September 15th in addition to her usual landing at So. West Harbor.

M. W. FARWELL, Agent.
Agent's Office, No. 2, Atlantic Block, corner Main and Sea sts.
Rockland, May 5, 1871. 19tf

KNOX SS.—To the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court next to be held at Rockland, within and for the County of Knox, on the third Tuesday of September A. D. 1871.

MARY F. RAWLEY, of South Thomaston, in the County of Knox, wife of Richard Rawley of St. George, in said County of Knox, respectfully libels and gives this Honorable Court to be informed that her maiden name was Mary F. Rawley, of St. George aforesaid; that she was lawfully married to the said Richard Rawley at St. George, Maine, by Samuel Watts, Esq., February —, 1866, that after their intermarriage they lived together about one year as husband and wife at said St. George, that your libellant since their intermarriage has always behaved herself as a faithful, chaste and affectionate wife towards her said husband; but that the said Richard Rawley, wholly regardless of his marriage covenant and duty, on divers days and times would get drunk and grossly abuse your libellant, by striking her in the face and on the side of her head and other parts of her body, with his fist, saying he would take her life. In the winter of 1866, fearing he would take her life, she was compelled to go home to her mother and the said libellee absented himself from the State, having no property or means for the support of your libellant, who has supported herself at service, having no property.

Wherefore she, said libellant, prays right and justice and that she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony between her self and her said husband as a measure reasonable and proper in accordance with law, conducive of ends of justice and for the good of the parties and consistent with the peace and morality of society.

April 25, 1871.

her
Witness, W. BEATTIE. MARY F. x RAWLEY.
mark
WM. BEATTIE, Atty. for Libt., Rockland, Me.

STATE OF MAINE.

WALDO SS.—Supreme Judicial Court, April Term 1871.

UPON the foregoing libel, ORDERED, That the Libellant give notice to the said Richard Rawley to appear before the Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Rockland, within and for the County of Knox, on the third Tuesday of September, 1871, by publishing an attested copy of the foregoing libel, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed at Rockland, in said County of Knox, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the third Tuesday of September next that he may then and there in our said Court appear and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said Libellant should not be granted.

W. G. FRYE, Clerk.
Copy of Libel and Order of Court thereon.
3w22 EDWIN ROSE, Clerk.

Rockland Gazette.

VOL. 26. ROCKLAND, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871. NO. 24

Book and Job Printing.

Having every facility, in Presses, Type and other material, and the experience of many years in the business, we are prepared to execute, IN SUPERIOR STYLE, and with DESPATCH, every description of Job Work, such as

Catalogues, By-Laws, Town Reports,
Circulars, Bill-Heads, Blanks,
CARDS, PROGRAMMES, LABELS
Hand Bills, Shop Bills, Posters, &c. &c.
Particular attention paid to
PRINTING IN COLORS
BRONZING, &c.

Poetry.

COURAGE, FAINT HEART.

BY BERTIE LAWRENCE.

Courage faint heart! Thy day was long and dreary,
But now the end, the promised end draws nigh;
See in the west the sun at last is sinking,
Changing to brightness all the shaded sky.

Rough was the road thy weary feet have traveled,
Long was the way thy fainting heart has come;
But o'er thy path the light at last is breaking,
And thou art near the pilgrim's peaceful home.

Courage, faint heart! The burden has been heavy,
But thou shalt sink beneath its weight no more;
Only to breast the swelling of the river,
Then shalt thou tread Jerusalem's glad shore.

Hark! on the air the songs of heaven are ringing,
See how its lights gleam o'er the troubled wave!
Its golden shores are lying just before thee—
Courage, faint heart, look upward and be brave.

Courage, faint heart! The dream at last is ended;
After life's fever, sweet shall be thy rest
In that glad land, where night shall ne'er enfold thee,
Or sorrow's waves sweep o'er thy quiet breast.

O'er thy worn face God's holy calm shall settle,
On thy tired heart his lasting peace descend;
Then shall thine eyes drink in the blessed sunlight—
Courage, faint heart, the road is near its end.

—*Methodist.*

Miscellany.

FOUND IN THE STREET.

'Do you know, Sir, that I am almost starved—that I have had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours?'

The young man started at this unexpected address; then turned and regarded the speaker for a moment curiously.

The scene was Fifth Avenue, and the time was near midnight.

Horses and carriages were dashing over the pavement, conveying gay parties from theatre or supper.

The air was crisp and chilly; the stars shone cheerfully above; the lamps gleamed brilliantly below; yet the young man was thus suddenly accosted, in the most fashionable thoroughfare in New York, by a stranger who had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours.

No wonder he turned to look curiously at her!

Caleb, or Cale Gordon, at his intimates called him, was a hard-working young journalist—hard-working but well paid; for he was a vastly clever and rapid writer, and found a ready market for all he wrote; besides being on the regular staff of one morning paper as musical and dramatic critic.

And in pursuit of this part of his vocation he had that evening been to the French opera to hear 'Genevieve'—had stepped into Delmonico's for a light supper, and was on his way down to the office to write up his evening's work.

He had no one but himself to take care of, made money enough to supply all his wants, including light suppers at Delmonico's when he desired them; and knew very little about the poverty and wretchedness of the under world of the great city he lived in.

Therefore he queried in a tone of surprise, after looking at the questioner for a moment, 'You say you have eaten nothing for twenty-four hours?'

'A bit of bread and some coffee last evening, and nothing more since the day before;' and the girl gave a great gulp, something between a sigh and a sob, and turned her face away,

'Bless my soul!' said Caleb; 'come right along with me and get something.'

You see Caleb was quite green—he had only been in the city about six months, having come well recommended from a country newspaper, or else he would have given her a quarter—or perhaps something worse would have come of it, who knows? But as it was, he took her hand and placed it on his arm, and walked with her rapidly down a side street, toward a point where he knew there was an oyster saloon that kept open all night. It was not exactly the place to take a lady, but it did not occur to Caleb to take her to Delmonico's—besides they were past it.

She had said nothing further, but Caleb noticed that she leaned rather heavily upon his arm; and as they passed a street lamp, and its light shone full in her face, he observed that she was very pale.

He hurried her along, and presently they arrived at the saloon, and were soon seated opposite each other in a small private room, or box, with a table between them.

Caleb called a waiter and ordered a glass of sherry, and when that was provided, gave it to the girl, who seemed absolutely ready to faint, and begged her to drink it, which she did: then he ordered a substantial supper for her.

The wine had revived her, and a little color had tinged her cheeks.

She seemed very young. Caleb thought of his little sister at the old homestead in the country, and guessed this girl must be about her age—about seventeen.

Thinking of his little sister, he could not help thinking how he would feel if she were in such a position as this poor creature; and he felt a strong sensation under his watch pocket, and did not care to speak for a moment.

Then he said kindly, and in a low tone. 'And now you must tell me how all this has been brought about, and perhaps I can help you.'

But the girl folded her arms on the table, laid her head on them, and cried—not loudly but very bitterly.

'I don't like to see you cry,' said Caleb—and his voice was a little tremulous; that was a soft point in Caleb's character; he never liked to see anybody cry.

The girl raised her head, and threw the long, soft, curling hair back from her face, and said: 'You are very, very kind to me, and—I won't cry;' and she didn't; which pleased him in more ways than one.

Caleb was not far out about her age—probably his memories about his little sister had aided him in some occult way. She was just about seventeen, and now that she had gained a little, that between the wine and the tears, she was manifestly pretty, or, at least, Caleb thought so; but so thin—so thin!

She had pretty, soft, brown curls, and tender violet eyes—very large; and as they looked at Caleb, through the mist of her late weeping he thought he had never seen any half so expressive.

Her figure was trim and neatly clad, but poorly. Her hands were small, but they bore the marks of labor, and the forefinger of her right hand was dotted over with little black specks, as Caleb remembered his mother's to have been when he was a boy at home, and she sat in the arm chair sewing for him.

Then the nice hot supper came in, and, with an apology, she began to eat.

Caleb had never seen any one very hungry before, and he felt his own eyes grow dim as he watched her. And somewhere in the interior of his being he registered a little oath that she should never be hungry again—not if he could help it; and then he thought of his little sister once more.

And at last the supper was eaten (of course, Caleb took nothing, for Delmonico had supplied him); and she looked up, and he asked her if she would have anything else, she said: 'I am ashamed of myself for eating so much; but I was so hungry;' and then she went to crying again, but still silently. And then, after a little while, Caleb got her to tell her story.

How she was crying because she had a widowed mother and a little brother at home, who were just as hungry as she was, and who would not have any kind friend to give them food; and how she had come out this night with a wicked purpose in her heart, because that she could not bear longer that they should go hungry; and how that when she spoke to Caleb her own hunger overcame her; and she was so selfish, so wickedly selfish—and now she must go. But Caleb started up and called back the waiter and gave him sundry orders very rapidly, and when he went away to fill them, put his hand on her shoulder and told her to sit quietly for a few moments, and he would go with her. And then she sat down like a very child, as she was, and told him the rest of her story. Poor green Caleb had never heard one of those stories before.

They had been very poor, she said, ever since her father died, and that was when she was about ten years old. Her mother had supported them with her needle, and then Josey she said that was her name, Josey Carroll—had been able to sew too; and thus they had managed to live, but that was all, and then—the waiter came in with a large covered basket, which Caleb seized, and, after he had paid the bill, he tucked Josy under one arm, and they hurried up the steep saloon stairs and out into the starlight and the glare of street lamps again.

They took a car, and about twenty minutes later were finding their way up a dark court yard, into a narrow alley, up flights of rickety stairs, and so to a room on the top floor of a tumble down tenement house, which was Josey's home.

There was no fire in the little stove; a fluttering butt of candle burned on a rough pine table; and upon the floor, upon a mattress, and covered with a few old quilts and rags, lay huddled the widowed mother and the poor little brother.

Caleb dropped his basket, and, saying that he would be back in a moment, fled to a corner grocery which he had seen a boy about closing as he passed.

Five minutes later he was back in the room, with the boy following, laden with coal, wood and candles.

Then he made the fire with his own hands—an accomplishment he had learned when he was a boy at the old homestead.

The candles were lighted, the table was spread, the mother and little boy were seated; and when they were fairly at work, and he saw how hungry they were, then Caleb broke down.

He went and opened the window, and looked out at the stars; but he didn't see them, for his eyes dropped tears too fast.

And presently a white hand was slipped into his, and as he turned around, Josey said, 'Don't cry! you have made us all so happy, and you have saved us so much! Don't cry!'

Caleb pressed her hand; then he looked at his watch, and said he must go, but he would come to them the next morning. And then he shook hands with them all, and went out, while blessings and prayers of the poor widow followed him.

It was nearly daybreak before Caleb had finished his office-work, and got home to his boarding-house; but at ten o'clock he was again in the room in the tumble-down-tenement-house.

It was nicely sweet, and a bright fire burning, and the few bits of furniture made to look as home-like as possible.

And three smiling faces met Caleb when he entered, and a welcome that made the young man blush for very shame. That was the last day they spent in the tenement house.

Caleb, delighted to have some one to spend his money on, found them comfortable apartments, neatly furnished; hunted up some lady friends of his, who gave the widow all the plain sewing she could do, with the aid of a sewing-machine, which Caleb furnished her; got Josey a profitable position in a public institution; and what then?

Well, then—that is to say, about six months after, when the public institution gave Josey a fortnight's holiday, Caleb took the whole family—the little brother had been going to school all this time—out in the country to the old homestead. And when the fortnight vacation was over Caleb wrote to the Directors of the public institution resigning Josey's position; and one bright summer's morning he tucked Josey under his arm once more and the widow, and Caleb's uncles and aunts, cousins and friends, all strolled quietly down the quiet country road and into the little village church; and there Josey and Caleb were married. And, as the two widows had become fast friends, they lived together at the homestead, while Caleb took his little wife—thin and pale no longer, but plump and flushed and happy as any robin—back to the great city. And surely it is recorded somewhere by the good angel that Caleb never again should be unhappy, or regret that he had taken to wife the poor, little half-starved girl he had found in the street.

[From the Catholic World.]

THE LUCKY ARTIST.

A Freak of Fortune.

Samuel Dubobret was a disciple of the famous engraver, Albert Durer, admitted into the Art School out of charity. He was employed in painting signs and the coarse tapestry then used in Germany. As he was about 40 years of age, small, ugly, and humpbacked, he was the butt of ill jokes among his fellow pupils, and selected as a special object of dislike by Madame Durer, who tormented the scholars and domestics, as well as the master, by her Xantippical temper. Poor Dubobret had not a spice of malice in his heart and not only bore all his trials with patience, eating without complaint the scanty crusts given him for dinner, while his companions fared better, but always showed himself ready to assist and serve those who scoffed at him. His industry was indefatigable. He came to his studies every morning by daybreak, and worked till sunset. During three years he plodded thus, and said nothing of the paintings he had produced in his lonely chamber by the light of his lamp. His bodily energies wasted under incessant toil. No one cared enough for him to notice the feverish color in his wrinkled cheek, or the increasing meagreness of his misshapen frame. No one observed that the poor pittance set aside for his midday meal remained untouched for several days. The poor artist made his appearance as usual, and as meekly bore the gibes of the students or the taunts of the lady, working with the same untiring assiduity, though his hands trembled and his eyes were often suffused with tears.

One morning he was missing from the scene of his labors, and, though jokes were passed about his disappearance, as one thought of going to his lodgings to see if he were ill or dead. He was indeed prostrated by the low fever that had been lurking in his veins and slowly sapping his strength. He was half delirious and muttered wild and incoherent words, fancying his bed surrounded by mocking demons, taunting him with his inability to call a priest to administer the words of comfort that might smooth his passage to another world.

From exhausted slumbers he awoke faint and with parched lips; it was the fifth day he had lain in his cell neglected. Feebly he stretched out his hands toward the earthen pitcher, and found that it contained not a drop of water. Slowly and with difficulty he arose; for he knew that he must procure sustenance or die of want. He had not a kreutzer. He went to the other end of the room, took up the picture he had painted last, and resolved to carry it to a dealer, who might give him for it enough to furnish him necessaries for a week longer.

On his way he passed a house before which there was a great crowd. There was to be a sale, he learned, of many specimens of art collected during thirty years by an amateur. The wearied Dubobret thought he might here find a market for his picture. He worked his way through the crowd, dragged himself up the steps, and found the auctioneer, a busy little man, holding a handful of papers and inclined to be rough with the lean, sallow hunchback who so eargerly implored his attention.

'What do you call your picture?' he asked.

'It is a view of the Abbey of Newbourg, with the village and landscape,' replied the trembling artist.

The auctioneer looked at him, hummed contemptously, and asked its price.

'Whatever you please; whatever it will bring,' was the anxious reply.

'Hem!'—with an unfavorable criticism—'I can promise you no more than three thalers.'

Poor Dubobret had spent the nights of many months on that piece. But he was starving, and the pittance offered would buy him bread. He nodded to the auctioneer, and retired to a corner.

After many paintings and engravings had been sold, Dubobret's was exhibited. 'We bids? Three thalers! Who bids?' was the cry. The poor artist held his breath; no response was heard. Suppose it should not find a purchaser! He dared not look up; he thought everybody was laughing at the folly of offering so worthless a piece at public sale. 'It is is certainly my best work!' he murmured piteously to himself. He ventured to glance at the picture as the auctioneer held it in a favorable light. There was certainly a beautiful freshness in the rich foliage, a transparency to the water, a freedom life in the animals! The steeple, the trees, the whole landscape, showed the genius of an artist. Alas! he felt the last throb of an artist's vanity. The dead silence continued, and, turning away, he buried his face in his hands.

'Twenty-one thalers!' a faint voice called out. The stupefied painter gave a start of joy and looked to see who had uttered those blessed words. It was the picture-dealer to whom he first meant to go.

'Fifty thalers!' cried the sonorous voice of the tall man in black.

There was a moment's silence. 'One hundred thalers!' at length cried the picture dealer, evidently piqued and anxious.

Two hundred!'

'Three hundred!'

'Four hundred!'

'One thousand thalers!'

Another profound silence; and the crowd pressed around the two opponents, who stood opposite to each other with flushed and angry faces.

The tall stranger bid fifteen! hundred thalers.

'Two thousand thalers!' thundered the picture-dealer, glancing around him triumphantly.

'Ten thousand!' vociferated the tall man, his face crimson with rage, and his hands clinched convulsively.

The dealer grew pale, his frame shook with agitation. His voice was suffocated; but after two or three efforts he cried out: 'Twenty thousand!'

His opponent bid forty thousand. The dealer hesitated. His adversary laughed a low laugh of insolent triumph, and the crowd gave a murmur of admiration. The picture dealer felt his peace at stake, and called out in sheer desperation:

'Fifty thousand!'

The tall man hesitated; the crowd was breathless. At length, tossing his arms in defiance, he shouted:

'One hundred thousand!' adding an impatient execration against his adversary.

The crest fallen picture-dealer withdrew. The tall victor bore away the prize. He passed through the wondering people, went out, and was going along the street when a decrepit, lame, hump-back wretch, tottering along by the aid of a stick, presented himself before him. The stranger threw him a piece of money, and waved his hand as if dispensing with thanks.

'May it please your honor,' persisted the supposed beggar, 'I am the painter of that picture.' He rubbed his eyes, for he had hardly yet been able to persuade himself that he had not been dreaming.

The tall man was Count Dunkelsbach, one of the richest noblemen in Germany. He stopped and questioned the artist. Being convinced of the truth of his statement, he took out his pocket-book, tore out a leaf, and wrote on it a few lines.

'Take, it friend,' he said. 'It is the check for your money. Good morning.'

Dubobret invested his money and resolved to live luxriously for the rest of his life, cultivating painting as a pastime. But though he had borne privation and toil, prosperity was too much for him. Indigestion carried him off. His picture had long an honored place in the cabinet of Court Dunkelsbach, and the curious incident of its purchase was often related. It afterward passed into the possession of the King of Bavaria.

SIMPLICITY AND ELEGANCE.

One of the lessons our people greatly need to learn is the superiority of simplicity and elegance to that of extravagance and display which are fashionable everywhere among us at the present time. The style of living, the furnishing of our houses, the mode of dress, the equipage, and, in short the entire arrangements of our life are quite as offensive to a refined taste as they are seriously objectionable on economic grounds. Ostentation takes the place of elegance, and the ambition to outdo others in the matter of expense is more conspicuously apparent than any refinement of culture or serviceable end.

It would be well if more of our people would study the best models of style among the aristocracy for whom they affect so much veneration. In the families of many of the nobility and gentry of England, possessing an unusual income, which of itself would be an ample fortune, there is greater economy of dress and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dwelling than there is in many of the houses of our citizens, who are barely able to supply the daily wants of their families by the closest application to business. They have more servants than we do, but labor is much cheaper there than here. But English ladies make more account of one silk dress than ours do of twenty. They generally dress in plain, substantial garments, neatly trimmed, reserving their costlier articles and jewelry for great occasions; and would look with suspicion upon the woman who decked herself in drawing-room attire for a shopping excursion, sweeping the street with her trail. Instead of turning their furniture out of door every two or three years and replacing it with new and fashionable styles, they take pride in preserving the articles that were used by their ancestors, and value them quite as much for their simplicity, solidity, and age as for the associations connected with them. Even their carpets are used years longer than ours before they think of replacing them, and their china-ware has, in many instances, been in and out of fashion twenty times since it was made. How much better it would be for our people to have the spirit of such a conservatism as this and exchange extravagance for elegance vulgar ostentation for simplicity and refinement! The amount of waste in our American homes is useless, and essentially vulgar display is appalling even to contemplate.—*The Golden Age.*

An Awful Tale of Crime.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of a man named Rice, on complaint of Mrs. Fisher for kidnapping and violating her daughter, 15 years old. The girl says that Sunday evening, while going to church Rice seized her in the street, gagged her and forced her into a carriage and drove to a part of the city unknown to her, where she was thrust into a cellar without windows or furniture. He stripped her and gave her old clothes, and took four fingerrings from her fingers cutting one of them off, and then violated her person and left her with a loaf of bread and jug of water. Next day he came again and outraged her and yesterday repeated the act. Last night he blindfolded her and took her around the city in a carriage and left her at the corner of 8th and Washington Sts. Rice told her that her mother had threatened to shoot him and now she had something to shoot him for. Mrs. Fisher stated she had known Rice since she saw a girl. She had repeatedly taken him to her house when he was sick and cared for him. He seduced her daughter when she was fourteen years old, and had subsequently violated her several times. She threatened to shoot him, and would do so if the law did not punish him.

—Boston hopes, under the "Treaty of Washington" to become the great fish market of the world and the papers are calculating on getting away the western trade of Halifax.

FOSSIL REMAINS IN NEVADA.—About one hundred miles to the southeast of Hamilton is a high plateau of land containing an extensive deposit of marine shells and the fossil remains of a large variety of extinct species of fish. But the curiosity which most challenges the interest and investigation of antiquaries is the petrified form of what was evidently once an immense sea monster. It lies on the high plateau in a position giving rise to the theory that its locale was once a great shoal, and that this antediluvian levathan foundered and perished on the surface as the water receded. The petrifaction is perfect, and is estimated to weigh about ten tons. It presents a dull appearance—the head and body that of a humpback whale, and the extremities extend into feelers and antennæ like the polypus or devil fish, with the exception that they were evidently diffring life lined with a hard and bony substance. The eyes are set in each side of the head, which is flat and oblong, and are twenty-four inches apart. The mouth is armed with triple rows of teeth, which are sharp in front, but underneath and well into the jaw they turn into grinders, capped by a solid osseous formation, running back from the widest portion of the head. In this respect it resembles the celebrated marsh cow of Central America, amphibious in habit gramniverous on land and carniverous in water. The length of this singular relic of an unknown race has not as yet been determined; but as the body blend into the tail, it tapers down to so small a size that, making due allowance, its entire weight would not be far from that stated. This inland country abounds in curious fossils of a marine character. We have seen specimens of crustacea found in our immediate vicinity, which puzzled scientists and antiquaries. There is a pregnant field in this region for savans, such as Agassiz, who have made the piscal kingdom, both of this and past ages, a study of love. There is some talk among the parties who discovered the remains of the stranded monster described of making an effort to remove them to the railroad. We see that Barnum has been buying one of the Calveral big trees. If he will turn his attention hitherward he can procure one of the most astounding curiosities of the day. We doubt whether it can be removed in bulk, and if an accident should happen in the attempt, its value would be greatly lessened and its usefulness as a study would be materially impaired. We would suggest the consideration of the plan so successfully carried out in the removal of the Cardiff giant. A plaster of paris mould could be taken first of the perfect form, then the sharpe of the entire anatomy would be preserved in case the effort to remove the whole should prove a failure. But in case of breakage, and the impossibility of saving the curiosity without mutilation, it might be reduced to powder, removed in detail and remolded in New York, where it would doubtless be placed on exhibition and become an interesting aid to science in determining many antediluvian speculations now requiring investigation and proof.—*White Pine Nevada News.*

A Missouri Romance.

Illustrative of the tireless hunting down of poor girls who would return to the paths of virtue, if it were not for the inexorable edict of society against their reformation, the facts of a case in this [illegible] given recently [illegible] which are a melancholy commentary on the disposition of some parents to inhumanity toward daughters who have sinned, and shows how entirely the example of the Savior is ignored in these days. A girl returned home after an absence of some two months, having left in consequence of a quarrel with her father. At twilight the poor thing, in tatters and rags, knocked timidly at her father's door. On being bidden to enter, she opened the door and beheld the happy home circle—father, mother, brothers and sisters, gathered around the table; her mother sewing, little thinking, perhaps, [illegible] that the lost darling of her youthful motherhood was there, when the soft rap was heard. The sight was too much for the poor girl, and burying her face in her hands, she cried: "Oh, father let me come home!" What did he do, this stoical and heartless old man? Instead of taking the erring and repentant child again to his bosom with a father's true forgiveness, he drove her out into the night, into the cruel world, and slammed the door upon her, with a malediction upon "strumpets." The distressed and heart-broken girl made her way to the cabin of a poor colored woman whom she knew. Strong in her determination to reform, she remained with her old colored friend till the latter made known the facts of her case to a good lady (the world is not wholly devoid of angels!) who procured the struggling girl a place to work, so that she could earn an honest living, where she yet remains, with increased firmness to lead a pure life.—*St. Joseph Herald.*

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER IN BUENOS AYRES.—Letters received in Portland from Buenos Ayres give additional particulars of the fearful ravages of the yellow fever at that South American city. Mr. Edward E. Spring, whose death, March 28, has been mentioned, left Portland last October. He was at the estancia of Messrs. Spring when the fever broke out one hundred miles away. Hearing some near friends were sick with it, he immediately hurried to the city and devoted himself to their care, and was soon himself a victim. It is also stated that there is absolutely no business in Buenos Ayres, and the fever was increasing. More than half the population have left the city. Out of 200,000 but 80,000 have remained. On the 3d of April the deaths were over five hundred. Some 15,000 have already died 9000 more are sick. One hundred native doctors have run away, the foreign doctors heroically remaining. No business whatever is being transacted. The first death among Americans was Mr. John H. Bean of Brownfield Me. a young man of fine qualities, widely known there and esteemed. His uncle, Mr. Andrew C. Bean, was attacked with the fever, and after being given up by four physicians, recovered. The case of Dr. Ayer of Fryeburg, Me., was given up as hopeless. The American residents nobly stand by each other. Among those who, with true and Christian bravery, were zealous in their good work are Capt. Nash of New York, Rev. Mr. Jackson of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Dexter Clapp the American Consul. Mr. Jackson is reported dangerously sick with the fever. Advices received via Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon, London and New York give a fortnight's later news, up to April 17. The fever then was increasing, some 700 deaths per day taking place.

A young physician was supposed to be "keep-in' company" with a young lady. The matronly friend of the latter, having praised the young man from all points of view, returned one day from the death-bed of a friend at which the physician had been present. She eulogized the living fully as much as the dead man, and finally turning to the girl as if she had reached the *ne plus ultra* of enthusiasm, she said: "Jane, he's the handiest man I ever see fixin' round a corpse."

TWO AMIABLE NEIGHBORS.—The Lyons (France) papers tell a good story. The bed-chambers of two wealthy gentlemen, who belong to different social circles, are adjacent, and as is usual now-a-days, thin partitions divide them. One spends his nights at his club-house, never returning before half-past five in the morning. His neighbor rises at six and sits down at once to his piano, which he does not quit until dinner. The former complained to the Commissary of Police, who laughed in his face, and told him to keep better hours. As he had a lease for six years he could not change his apartment. He thought of sending a challenge to his neighbor; his neighbor was paralyzed in the lower limbs. He had his walls lined with thick hair mattresses; still the 'sharps' penetrated into his room. He made his servants play the French horn—his neighbor had him fined by the police: the French horn cannot be played except during the *jours gras*. He made his servants take a hammer and rap against the wall—his neighbor waited till he was tired, and then began to play. He then bought a large hand-organ, which was sadly out of tune, and ordered a turnspit which would turn eight days without being wound up, and which he had fitted to the organ. The turnspit was put in motion, after it and the organ had been placed next the chamber wall. The piano-player bore the organ for nineteen hours; at the end of that time he sent a letter of truce; he was told the club hunter had gone out of town, and wouldn't be back for a week. The pianist sold his lease—the organ is still going!

The latest bear story comes from Porcupine valley Nevada. A big cinnamon bear came down to the station building from the mountains, about the middle of the afternoon, during the flurry of snow, and got after some young hogs that were running about the barn, some two hundred yards from the house. The sudden appearance of Bruin created a great commotion in the barnyard—the hogs squealing and snorting and the fowls cackling at a great rate. The noise attracted the attention of the men at the station, and going toward the barn, they saw the bear in full chase and close upon the heels of a porker. Finding the bear close upon him, the hog dodged behind a barrow that was leaning against the side of the barn, when Bruin ran his head through the barrow up to his shoulders in a vain attempt to reach the frightened pig.—The pig darted from its cover, and the bear, in pulling to withdraw his head, was caught in the side of one of his jaws by the sharp point of the barrow teeth. The bear began pulling to free himself, when down came the barrow, and being turned toothside down, the fastening process was most substantially finished, as not only the tooth that was in the jaw was forced into the ground, but all the rest were similarly fastened and Bruin most effectually trapped. Seeing and comprehending the situation, Thomas Rand, keeper of the station, ran to a wood pile, seized an ax, and by a few blows soon dispatched the bear, which weighed nearly four hundred pounds when dressed.

AN ENORMOUS CABLE.—An account of the largest rope in the world as described in one of the daily papers of Birmingham, England—the place of its manufacture—will prove interesting to the American reader. According to the details given, the rope is 11,000 yards long, measures five and one-half [illegible] in circumference, and weighs over sixty tons. Made of patent charcoal wire, laid round a hemp centre, the rope consists of six strands, with ten wires in each strand.—Each wire measures 12,160 yards, so that the entire length of the wire reaches the enormous total of more than four hundred and twelve miles. To this is to be added the length of yarn used for the centre, namely, twenty-seven threads, each thread measuring 15,000 yards, and giving a total length of about two hundred and thirty miles. Adding together the wire and yarn, there is a grand total of six hundred and thirty-five miles of material—all going to make up a monster wire rope a little under six miles and [illegible] said long.

When the envoys of M. de Rothschild paid the war contributions of Paris, 200,000,000 francs, at Versailles, they let a counterfeit 25 thaler bill slip in among the others. The quick eye of a Prussian official at once detected it and the bill was thrown out. Rothschild's people insisted that it was genuine and must be accepted otherwise they would return to Paris with all their rolls of notes and sacks of coin. With that official exactness which is the glory of Prussian routine, Count Bismarck was at once informed of the misunderstanding. He answered: "Herr Director, accept the bill. I will myself make up the deficit and preserve the counterfeit note as a memento of this great day. A great war about nothing more tangible than a 'castle in Spain' has just been concluded between two great Powers; and I can't afford, just on the heel of it, to turn around and declare war with the house of Rothschild, the Sixth Great European Power, on account of a false 25 thaler note!"

A FEARFUL MURDER was committed near Montreal, a few nights since. Mrs. Foster, who kept a boarding-house at the Lachine Junction, was found murdered in the morning, and, as she was known to have had $500 the night before and a Norwegain boarder named Lea was missing, the object and the perpetrator of the crime were clearly indicted. Lea was captured the next night, after an exciting chase, and a part of the stolen money recovered. The soles of his feet were found to be bloody, and he confessed the murder at once. It appears that he approached Mrs. Foster in his bare feet, just as she was about retiring, and struck her a fearful blow with an axe, which dashed out her brains and caused instant death. He then cut out the pocket of her dress containing the money, dressed himself and left. An old pensioner named Peter Maloney, who did odd jobs about the house, had been drinking with Lea that evening, and was probably drugged, as he was unable to speak when found. The husband of the murdered woman was employed on the railroad, and was away from home on the fatal night.

The French military authorities have ordered maps and plans to be taken of all the field-works and batteries constructed by the Germans during the attack on Paris. A part of this proceeding is from a desire to compensate the sufferers, but also with the object of discovering the exact method of the whole attack, and then to further fortify Paris, and make it henceforth impregnable. The food question will, we think, also have to be restudied, and potted meats and sausages be viewed from a very large and scientific point of observation. The war absolutely depended upon sausages, and but for the discovery of the Frank

The Rockland Gazette.

Friday, May 26, 1871.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. E. E. WORTMAN, having sold his entire right, title and interest in and to the *Rockland Gazette* and the printing establishment connected therewith, to its present proprietors, he has no further interest in any of the debts or demands due to the late firm of WORTMAN & PORTER, and all accounts with said firm must be adjusted at this office.

Mr. Moses and the K. & L. R. R.

A communication appeared in the *Free Press* last week sharply criticising the management of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, and casting pretty strong imputations of misconduct upon Mr. Oliver Moses, the President of the Road. This communication was copied into the Bath *Times* of Friday, and Mr. Moses replied to its statements in the next issue of that paper. Mr. Moses says:

"On the subject of capacity to build a railroad I have only to say that others must judge; only protesting against being judged and being held responsible when I have had no control. Many months since the directors, thinking by that means to push the work with more energy, divided it into sections, placing a director in full charge of each, and giving the president absolutely no power beyond Monsweag. I have never endorsed or approved of this vote, but under it having no power, I have kept away from the work east, not having been to Waldoboro for nearly a year.

As to any question of estimates, the correspondent is simply in error. I never made one, taking into account the debt or assets of the company. I have simply stated that in my opinion the work remaining to be done could be completed for a given sum."

Referring to the imputation that he had managed the road to serve his private interests, Mr. Moses says:

"In all the capacities in which I have served the public, or any body of stockholders, I have never had any interest in contracts or commissions, directly or indirectly. The compensation for my services, which has never been very large, has uniformly been voted by the various companies as compensation and nothing else. The correspondent alludes quite pointedly to the interests of the directors in contracts. Now as far as the ice contract is concerned, any man at all well posted in Railroad matters knows it is a good one for the road and the more ice transported under it the better, and any party criticising it simply betrays his own ignorance. In this ice company I hold the enormous amount of $300, a sum which surely must influence my official action to a very great extent. I am willing to let that contract stand for itself.

There is another contract in which it would appear from the records that I am interested. I refer to the Hogan contract. This work was known to be very difficult, and the directors feared it would not be completed as soon as desirable without placing over it men of energy, and they selected Mr. Sewall and myself to father the job, passing a vote at the same time releasing them from any liability to lose if the work cost more than the contract price. I accepted the position looking upon this vote as divesting it of any loss or profit. I have spared no pains, as all in this vicinity can attest, to crowd this work through. I have at the same time had it clearly understood with the directors that I had no pecuniary interest and should not touch a dollar of the profit if any."

This seems a plain and modest statement by Mr. Moses, and must put at rest any question as to his using his official position to further his personal interest in contracts. On the matter of responsibility for the proper prosecution of the work along the whole line of the Road Mr. Moses disclaims it, on the ground that the supervision of the work had been divided among the several Directors, each taking a section—that in Mr. Moses's special charge extending only to Mont Sweag, which is the first station west of Wiscasset. For ourselves, we have not been disposed to attempt to fix the individual responsibility for the long delay in the completion of the Road, with the small knowledge which we have had of the management of the Company's affairs. We know the President and Directors have had a difficult task to accomplish, and we do not know whether any other men likely to have been chosen would have performed it better. But we do know that the work has been long delayed and that the people are dissatisfied and anxious to see the Road completed

It has been and still is our strong impression that the Road might have been completed last year, and that if that were not practicable, arrangements should have been made to secure its completion early this season—a consummation now rendered impossible. The sooner the Road could have been completed, the less money would have been required, and the sooner it would have been earning something to pay its interest account.—We have been surprised, too, that after the estimates and call for additional funds last fall, those estimates should have fallen short some $400,000 or $500,000, as is now the current report. The Road having been begun and so much invested in it, there remained no alternative but to push it through as rapidly as possible, and we think the public discontent has been much greater at the long delay and snail-like progress of the work than at the increased cost of the Road. Having put their money into this enterprise, we have no doubt the people of the cities and towns on the route have felt, and still feel, determined to "see it through," but they wish to be assured that the large sums they vote to the Road shall be judiciously and energetically expended and not frittered away in inefficient delays.

We make no further criticisms here than to express the public feeling of discontent at the slow progress of the work, and we hope that after the stockholders' meeting of next week we can lay before our readers more accurate information of the real condition of the enterprise, its management and its prospects, than we are able to give at this time.

☞ Two young persons, each endeared to a wide circle of friends, have been called from our midst by death this week.—Mr. Arthur G. Lovejoy, late the clerk of Mr. T. A. Wentworth, died on Monday morning of consumption. His illness was brief, it having been only about two or three months since he was obliged to relinquish his employment. Mr. L. was a young man of excellent and amiable character and his death will be a sensible loss to a large circle of young friends, as well as to those more nearly connected with him.

Miss Celeste P. Snow, who died on Tuesday, after a short and severe sickness, was a young lady of much worth and was for some years a teacher in our primary schools, in which capacity she sustained the highest reputation. She was a member of the 1st Baptist church and her death will be widely regretted. The previous death of a sister, mother and brother, all within three years and a half, makes the present bereavement the more severe to the aged father and the brother who are now alone of the family.

☞ In Convention of the City Council, on Tuesday evening, the Mayor presented his views, with such information as was in his possession, with reference to building a sewer in Main street the present season. It will be remembered that a survey of this proposed sewer was made in 1867, for a distance of 1404 feet, from Cobb, Wight & Norton's store to "the Brook." This plan has the depth of cutting required marked upon it for each fifty feet of its length. At the time referred to proposals were invited for building this sewer, and a proposal was made by an experienced and competent man, to build the main sewer the whole distance for $3000, furnishing all material, the city only to be at the expense of removing any surplus dirt that could not be replaced in the excavation. This shows that the expense would be moderate. This sewer has been petitioned for by a very large number of our tax payers and real-estate owners and would unquestionably be an important improvement. We have advocated its construction whenever the measure has been before the city government for consideration, and we do so now, and hope that the work may be entered upon without further delay.

The Mayor is strongly in favor of the project. He stated that if the sewer had been built at the time the plans were made and proposals received, the city would have doubtless received back nearly half its cost up to the present time, from abuttors on the street who would desire to enter the sewer with their private drains. The Mayor thinks that the work should be entered upon at once, and that either the whole of the proposed sewer, or that part of it extending from "the Brook" to Elm street, should be built the present season. He thinks that if the sewer could be constructed for the distance last named for $2000, or even for $3000, it would be a wise and economical investment to build it. If a sewer is built to "the Brook," it is evident that it ought to be done before the street is filled up to the grade recently established.

We hope the City Council will invite proposals again for this sewer, and if it can be done for a reasonable sum, cause it to be constructed without delay.

THE ROCKLAND VETERAN ASSOCIATION will meet next Saturday evening, 27th, at the Custom House, to complete their arrangements for the decoration of the soldiers' graves; and as there is a great deal to do between this and the 30th inst. they most earnestly request the ladies, both young and old, to meet at Phœnix Hall, Saturday afternoon, next, where a committee will meet them from the Association at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M. All kinds of flowers and floral tributes will be needed and will be most acceptable. We hope the ladies will give the occasion that attention which its importance demands, and let loving and patriotic hearts and hands bestow their time this year and show to our friends and citizens that, among our brave sons and fathers have left us here for a time, fallen by the hand of the cowardly traitor, or by disease contracted whilst in the discharge of their perilous duty, on the seas or on the land, that we hold sacred the memory of their valor and chivalrous deeds, and on the thirtieth inst. let us give free license to our affections and strew their graves with a lavish hand and make the occasion worthy of the event. We trust this notice will be sufficient to make all respond. Those of our friends who have graves which were overlooked last year on account of not being able to locate them, will find the difficulty obviated this year, by leaving word at the Post Office, with comrades Pillsbury or Conant, as early as Saturday, if possible. COM.

Railroad and Real Estate Securities.

If we compare first-class Railroad Bonds with good Real Estate mortgages as an investment for the people generally, each will be found to have peculiar advantages of their own For example—a Railroad Bond is readily and always negotiable; its cash value is known by all bankers, and hence it can be used as collateral at bank for temporary loans; the interest it bears is regularly and promptly paid, without trouble or expense to the holder; the investor in Railroad Bonds, unlike the owner of Real Estate mortgages, has no anxiety about the *title* to the property on which his bond is secured, insurance on buildings, or the annual payment of taxes, on which the continued soundness of that title depends.

On the other hand, it is to be admitted, that a first mortgage on valuable Land is one of the best possible securities. The property can neither run away nor burn up. Its value is not affected by speculative combinations, nor by fluctuations in the amount of Railroad traffic. The actual value of good land steadily increases with the steady growth of population.

It is because the 7-30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are both a first-class Railroad security, and a Real Estate mortgage, on lands worth twice the amount secured, that we commend them to those of our readers who desire an investment that is safe beyond question, while readily negotiable and bearing a good rate of interest. They are a first lien, not only on a great Railroad and its traffic, but *in addition* are a first mortgage on valuable lands at the rate of 50 acres to each $100 of indebtedness. Add to this the fact, that the rate of interest (7 3-10 per cent. gold,) is more than 8 per cent. currency, and that the bonds are always exchangeable at 10 per cent. premium for the lands on which they are secured, (practically giving the power of foreclosure at will) and it is easy to explain the high favor with which these securities are now regarded. Central Pacific R. R. Bonds, secured only on the Railroad itself, and bearing only *six* per cent. gold interest, are now selling $103, and they are well worth the price. In the light of this fact, it is not unsafe to predict that Northern Pacifics, bearing SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS per cent. gold interest, secured both on the Railroad and on 20,000 acres of land to each mile of track, and now selling at par, will at an early day be worth 1.10.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Our Rockport correspondent informs us that as a Mr. Young, who lived on Indian Island at the entrance to Rockport Harbor, was on his way to Rockland Wednesday morning, in a sail boat, a squall struck him, his boat was upset and went down carrying him with it. He leaves a family of six children.

Extracts from "Antient Geography." No. VII.

FLORIDA ID 1687.

White, in his "history of the world" says "Florida was discovered in 1512 by Ponce de Leon, a gallant soldier and one of the companions of Columbus." Our author gives the credit to others, but as the name of Florida was formerly applied to an indefinate amount of territory both may be right. White also says "The oldest town in the United States is St. Augustine, having been settled by the Spaniards in 1565." Upon our map we find the bay of St. Augustine, but no town by that name; the colony of St. Austin alluded to, is doubtless the same.

"Florida was first discovered by the English, under the conduct of Sebastion Cabot, 1479. Afterwards farther searched into by John Depony a Spaniard, who took possession of it in the name of that King, 1527, by him called Florida. Its coast is on the Gulph of Mexico, which flows on its south; it extends itself now from the river Palmas, which bounds it on the Province of Panuco in New Spain, unto Bay Saint Matheo, or Mar del Nors between this Gulph and the Sea.

Florida stretches out a Peninsula towards the south, where the Cape of Florida is not distant from the Island Cuba, above thirty-five or forty leagues. Others only give the name of Florida to the Peninsula of Tegeste, which advances to the south and contributes to form the great Gulph of Mexico and the Chanel of Bahama.* The air of Florida and Carolina is so temperate that men live to the age of two hundred and fifty years, while the children of five generations are all alive at the same time. The soil is very fertile, full of fruit trees and the towns the best peopled in all America. The principal river is that of the Holy Ghost,† which falls into the Gulph of Mexico.

The coast is very inconvenient for great vessels, by reason of the shallowness of the water. The inland country is possessed by the Savages, under the jurisdiction of *Paroustics* who are their Lords. They are of an olive colour, great statue, well proportioned, their hair black and long, their women of good shape and handsome; they adore the sun and moon, and though they make war one with another nevertheless the Europeans cannot master them. They have publick places where they meet and distribute corn, which they give to every family that stand in need of it. The Spaniards have possessed the coast of Saint Austins, and Saint Mathews, two inconsiderable colonies, though there be a castle belonging to each of them. St. Austin is of the most consequence by reason of the Bahama Channel, through which the Spanish fleets usually pass on their return from Havana to Europe.—The situation of this country may be seen in the map; containing all those lakes and rivers of Canada, as they of late years have been discovered by the French and English. I had long waited for a new description of the country, and of those vast inland seas and rivers so advantageously seated for trade and commerce that it must needs be one of the finest plantations in the world.

But at present the proprietors and those that are concerned, are not willing to publish any thing of it, and therefore I must be silent."

* Gulf Stream. † Missiesippi.

It will be remembered that an inquiry was made through your columns several weeks ago by Rev. Mr. Mason, in regard to the change in the orthography of the name of our State, which he says was formerly written *Meyne*, I think. The State doubtless received its name from a province in France as he says. Upon reading our author's account of that country we find the province alluded to several times and written *Maine*, and also so spelled on the map. If, then, this was the orthography which obtained in 1687, it was probably the same in 1639 when Gorges' Grant received its name. But as the rules of orthography were not very arbitrary in those early days, it may have been written differently by other authors before and since. Our author frequently spells the same word two or three ways, thus Orleance in one place and *Orleanoise*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Paris Revolution.

The Government Troops in Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 21, Sunday evening.—The Versailles troops entered Paris at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The entrance was effected simultaneously at points at the gate of St. Cloud, near Point Du Jour, and the gate of Montrouge, on the Boulevard Brune. The insurgents have abandoned the ramparts.

CIRCULAR.

Sunday night a circular from Thiers officially confirms entrance of troops into Paris. It says: "The gate St. Cloud having been battered down Gen. Darial rushed in—Generals L'admirault and Clinchamps are preparing to follow."

Since the issue of the above circular good news have been received. Donar's men hold their positions in the St. Cloud gate, where they have cut the telegraph wire communicating with other portions of the enciente. A flag of truce was hoisted at Alnie gate. Two regiments entered there and proceeded beyond the Virduct Circular railway, meeting with feeble resistance. Gen. Cissey reports that the Malakoff and Fort Montrouge have been abandoned by the insurgents and will soon be occupied by his command, but the batteries on the ramparts opposite are still firing. There is a panic in Paris. It is said that Pyatt, Groussett and other rebel leaders have disappeared.

FRANKFORT, May 20.—Bismarck, Ponyer Quertier and Favre arrived in this city to-day for the purpose of exchanging ratifications of the treaty. All public buildings and a great many private residences are decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—The Assembly to-day adopted a motion demanding a decision from the French and Prussian authorities as to what towns are being garrisoned by German soldiers.

THE ENTRY OF THE ARMY INTO PARIS.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—The Versailles troops have entered Paris. Capt. Trogs of the navy went to the ramparts of Port du Jour, and finding the insurgents had retired, called 300 sailors and took possession of the gate. Other troops followed, and before any one was aware the entry had commenced. Not a rifle was fired nor a man wounded. The whole thing was unexpected. A white flag was hung out at Auteuil. Another brigade of Versailists have entered Fort Montrogue, and troops are pouring down on both points. It is reported that the Arc du Triumphe has been reached and that the insurgents made but a slight resistance.

The guns on the ramparts have been turned on the Communists; and 20,000 men are under Issy and 40,000 are moving on the open gate.

Paris is in tremendous commotion. From a window in the west front of the Tuilleries the scene of the conflict can be distinctly seen. An immense body of commune troops had concentrated around the Hotel de Ville, having retreated from the outskirts. The collapse of the commune is imminent.

Still later dispatches say that the city is absolutely won. Many of the Communists leaders were taken and some awful massacres are reported.

A London telegram adds: A dispatch dated outside of Paris, Monday evening, says isolation of the city continues. Fires are raging inside. A dense smoke overhangs Montmatre. Frequent explosions are heard, and the sound of cannon and musketry firing is continuous. It is said the Prussians are occupying Vincennes. The Prussian outposts have received strict orders to drive back all insurgents attempting to pass their lines.

The Insurrection to be Speedily Squelched.

VERSAILLES, May 23—Afternoon. The operations of the Government troops are progressing satisfactorily everywhere, and the complete suppression of the insurrection is expected to-day or to-morrow. The losses of the Versaillists in to-day's engagements were small.

The Fighting in Paris has Ceased.

St. DENIS, Tuesday night, May 23. [N. Y. *World* special.] The fighting in Paris has ceased. McMahon and Thiers will enter to-morrow.

The Communists Slaughtered.

The losses of the Communists were fearful. The troops gave no quarter, and many leaders of the Commune were captured and shot.

THE FALL OF THE COMMUNE.

COMPLETENESS OF THE VICTORY.

The government troops continue their successful march through Paris. The fighting was close and terrible at times. Among the wounded are Vinoy and Dombrouski; two nephews of Guizot were killed, and it is feared that three archbishops have suffered a similar fate. General l'Admirault has carried the station of the Northern Railway by storm, and at one o'clock yesterday he took Montmartre. Thiers favors the expatriation of the leaders of the commune.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN BUENOS AYERS.—A letter dated at Montevideo, April 15, describing the terrible pestilence raging in the neighboring city of Buenos Ayres, makes the remarkable statement that the population of the city, which ten weeks ago numbered at least 200,000 souls, is now reduced to 40,000. About 150,000 have fled their homes, some taking refuge in Montevideo and the towns up the Parana river, but the larger portion in the *campo*, within a distance of from ten to fifty miles of Buenos Ayres. The writer makes some important revelations, as follows:

"There is much division of opinion as to the origin of the fever, but it is pretty well settled that it was brought in an Italian emigrant ship, which arrived from Genoa and Barcelona in January last.—As to the cause of the spread and ravages of the disease any one who has ever been in Buenos Ayres can readily see. The city is built on the flat shore of the river, is without any system of drainage whatever, and for nearly two hundred years the inhabitants have buried all filth, garbage and refuse matter of every description beneath their houses. This was done by sinking bell-shaped wells to a depth of fifteen or twenty feet, the sides being straightened with rude brick work.—These were reached by small openings at the surface several feet in depth, and through these apertures the filth was deposited in the cesspools below. When the sinks became full the mouth was filled up, and a new cesspool was dug elsewhere. This system prevailed everywhere throughout the city, and to-day Buenos Ayres is honeycombed by these filthy traps."

The Grafton Bank Robbers.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—Reuben Perris, Samuel Perris, Daniel Dockerty, alias Daniel Potter, Chas. Gleason and James M. Welch, the Gratton Bank robbers, were arraigned in the Superior Court this afternoon, on the charge of breaking and entering the Warren Block, Gratton, on the 25th of October last, and the larceny of bills, notes and coin to the amount of $180,000 from the First National Bank. The prisoners all plead not guilty, and were committed to jail in default of $50,000 bail each. Their trial will probably come off some time next week.

Heavy Express Robbery.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1[illegible].—Adams Express office at the depot in this city was entered by burglars this morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock. Two men who slept in the office were drugged. The safes were opened and between $40,000 and $50,000 in current funds were taken. There is no clue to the thieves.

Collision at Sea and Thirteen Lives Lost.

LONDON, May 22.—The steamship Paraguay, from London for New York, has returned to port having been damaged in a collision with the screw steamer Webb. The latter foundered immediately and thirteen lives were lost.

Some New Murders.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A United States soldier named McLaughlin was fatally stabbed yesterday by Dennis Dowey, who was arrested after a desperate resistance.

NEW YORK, May 21.—John Mahoney was arrested at Jersey City yesterday for the murder of his brother Thomas.

Terrible Fire in Ontario.

BRADFORD, ONTARIO, May 22.—The entire business portion of the town, including all the stores, the town hall and one hundred houses, were burned to-day. Loss very heavy.

Over 60 families are left homeless with children half clad. The loss cannot be less than half a million. Some estimate it at a million. On account of the excitement it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to individual losses, insurance, &co.

Steamboat Collision.

LONDON, May 22.—The steamship Paraguay, from London for New York, has returned to port, having been damaged in a collision with the screw steamer Webb. The latter foundered immediately, and thirteen lives were lost.

Revolutionary Matters.

KIGSTON, JAMAICA, May 22.—Venezuela dates to the 8th instant state that General Escoban left Carracas at the head of a body of troops, intending to check the advance of the revolutionary General Herrera. General Southerland had arrived at Carracas and offered his services to Guzman to drive Palgar from Maracaibo and to pay all the expenses of the job.

Briefs from Thomaston.

A town meeting will be held at Union Hall on Saturday, the 27th, inst. for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the meeting of the stockholders of the Knox and Lincoln Rail Road to be holden at Damariscotta, on the 31st inst. The delegates are to have full power to act for the town, and if possible investigate the present mismanagement of the road. Other towns ought to make a like movement, and see that the rights of their citizens have not been abused in the building of this road.

All the citizens of this town are invited to join in observing decoration day. Messrs. Alfred C. Strout, Elbridge Burton and Nelson S. Fales are constituted a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the occasion, and with which it is to be hoped that all interested in this just tribute to our departed heroes, will confer and lend their aid in making the services as imposing as possible. We learn that the Rev. J. K. Mason will make the address at the Cemetery on the day of decoration.

Our new expressman, William L. Fernald, seems to be attentive to his duties, and has his office neatly fitted up at his store next door west of the Thomaston Bank.

A humorous apothecary exposes a cake of soap in his shop window, with the pertinent inscription "Cheaper than dirt."

When James Russel Lowell was in Italy, a begging friar came to him one day with a subscription for repairing his convent. Lowell said: "Ah, but I am a heretic." The friar replied: "Undoubtedly, but your money is perfectly orthodox."

☞ A singular accident occurred in this city on Monday. A four horse loaded limerock team, belonging to Mr. George McKenney, had driven upon the "bridge" of the Crockett kiln, on the Point, to unload, and driving a little beyond the point at which he wished to unload, the driver brought his horses to, with the design of backing to the desired position, but instead of doing so, by some mischance the wagon was backed upon a weaker part of the "bridge," projecting over the kiln shed, and which was designed for the empty wagons to drive upon for the purpose of turning, and was not intended to support heavy loads.

Finding the wagon breaking through, the driver shouted to his team and the leaders sprang and cleared themselves, but the wagon crashed through the "bridge" and the shed beneath, carrying with it the pole horses and driver, to the base of the kiln beneath, a distance of twenty or twenty-five feet. Strange to say, the teamster received no injuries beyond a few bruises, nor were the horses seriously injured. The teamster recovered himself and team from the wreck, and drove his horses home. Considering the distance which the team fell, the weight and character of the load and the crash of falling lumber, the escape of driver and team from mutilation or death is little less than miraculous.

— The Lewiston Journal states that a miserable girl from a Massachusetts city, has been in Lewiston several days, endeavoring to induce some girls to proceed to her headquarters in that city—a house of ill-fame. She engaged two, paid them money for their travelling expenses, and it is stated, that the sly nymphs failed to put in an appearance at the appointed time. The Journal is informed that she is one of a number of females who travel over this State, engaged in this nefarious business.

— A new beacon, of granite, 15 feet square and 13 feet high, is to be erected on a ledge at Fullerton's Point, near the mouth of Union river, this season.

— Hon. Caleb Cushing is out in an elaborate article strongly favoring the new treaty of Washington. He rejoiced in the "conclusion of a treaty which is satisfactory to the honor and conducive to the interests of the United States." If ratified, it will, he says, "constitute an epoch in the history of the two nations; be the harbinger of a long, almost a perpetual peace between the two great English speaking nations; be auspicious of a long career of prosperity, as well to the United States as to Great Britain; and it will serve as an example of self-command amid grave international complications, and a standard of dignified and elevated negotiation for Europe and America."

— A French fishing vessel has been run down and sunk in the English Channel by an American bark whose name is not reported.—Twelve of the crew of the fishermen were lost.

— Mr. George H. Farrington, chief clerk in the Augusta post office was drowned in the river at Augusta, Thursday morning. He was in a boat with Mr. J. B. Fellows, when the boat capsized. The latter clung to the boat and was saved, but Mr. Farrington undertook to swim ashore and was drowned before aid could reach him. He was 25 years old and unmarried and was esteemed one of the most promising young men in the city.

— The American says Capt. Kissam of New York, was at Ellsworth last week to see about putting on a steamer to run from Ellsworth to Belfast or Rockland. When he left here he had not decided which of these two routes he should adopt, viz: Ellsworth, Bluehill, Sedgwick, Deer Isle, Castine and Belfast; or Ellsworth, West side of Mt. Desert, Brooklin, Oceanville, (Deer Isle) Deer Isle Thoroughfare, Fox Isladdo., and so to Rockland.

— Hinkler was sick, and Hinkler had five doctors. One doctored him for consumption, one for pneumonia, one for asthmatic diarrhœa another for chronic inflammatory brochitis, and the last one went in on general principles against a formidable combination of all these diseases, crossed with several other undefined ones, and the last dose he ordered from the drug store, which was a teacupful of ammonia, laudanum, sulphuric acid, tincture of cantharides, and rye whiskey, equal parts mixed, arrived just ten minutes too late. Hinkler was dead.

— The Gardiner Reporter says last Thursday afternoon, as Mrs. Eben Tasker, of Pittston, was swinging with a little child belonging to her brother, for its amusement, the rope broke and Mrs. Tasker and the child fell to the ground, Mrs. T. breaking her leg just above the ankle. The child was unhurt.

— The election in Nova Scotia for a Provincial Assembly took place Tuesday. The indications are that the anti-confederationists have made a nearly clean sweep. Many of the new members are not only opposed to the Dominion but are heartily committed to a policy of annexation to the United States.

— The work of improving the channel of the Penobscot at and below Bangor will commence, according to the specifications, on or before June 15th. The channel is to be excavated 150 feet wide and to a depth of 12 feet at extreme low water in mid-summer.

— The mystery surrounding the suicide of the lady at the Stevens House, New York, April 29, is cleared up. It proved to be the body of Mrs. Kate E. Harrington, wife of an actor, and niece of ex-Gov. Selden and Gen. Cass. She was deserted by her husband three years ago.

— A Pennsylvania miss of 14 has just blossomed into poetry. She makes her *debut* in "A Wife's Moan,' and this is the way she does it:

"I look back to years, long buried
In my heart, so sad and sore,—
To the bitterness love brought me,
Which is gone to come no more."

Poor thing!

— The Bath Times says as one of the city teamsters was unloading a large and heavy box, to go on board the steamer for Boston Monday night, by some means the box fell to the ground and one hundred and fifty dozen eggs were instantly rendered unfit for the Boston market.

— The Ellsworth American says the lobster business in that section is getting to be very large. In Brooklyn it is estimated that $50,000 will be paid out this year, to catchers and the hands in the factory at Centre Harbor.—So generally have the people gone into the business, that sea captains cannot get crews for their vessels in town.

— It is reported in Washington that the new treaty was made public through the treachery and cupidity of a clerk in the State Department who has since tried to commit suicide.

— A bill near the capital of the Granite State is reported to have stone enough to employ the labor of a thousand men for a thousand years.

The Sentinel says the woman who tried her luck at house-breaking in Eastport a short time since, has received an appointment to the State Prison for two years.

About Town.

CITY COUNCIL.—The City Council met on Tuesday evening.

The following orders were passed by concurrent vote:

Order instructing Committee on construction of Steam Fire Engine House and removal of Dirigo Engine House to make a detailed report of their doings with the names of all persons to whom they have paid money and in what sums.

Order designating a joint special committee to select a delegation of citizens to attend the stock holders' meeting of the Knox & Lincoln R. R. Co.

An order was passed in Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Mayor to advertise for proposals for the immediate filling up of Main street, at the Brook, to the grade recently established, provided N. A. Farwell and A. F. Ames will agree to erect a permanent brick building on their land on said street. In Common Council the order was amended by adding the words, "within two years." The Board of Aldermen insisted on their vote passing the order in its original form and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

Committee on Highways presented the following reports:

On petition of J. C. Ingraham, *et als.*, for plank side walk on Main street—that said walk be built as prayed for by petitioners.

Report accepted.

On petition of C. R. Whitney *et als.*, for side-walk on Sea street, recommending that concrete be laid on the gravel walk now on the street, and that a stone and gravel walk be built on the portion of the street near N. Crockett's house, to be covered with concrete next year.

Report accepted.

The Chief Engineer of Fire Department nominated a company for Engine Defiance No. 4 for the ensuing year, who were duly confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

The special committee to recommend a list of delegates to attend the stockholders' meeting of the Knox & Lincoln R. R. at Newcastle, on the 31st inst. reported a list of twenty-eight persons whom they recommended be confirmed as delegates of the city by a joint convention of the City Council, and also that the Mayor nominate seven or more citizens at large to constitute a part of said delegation, to be confirmed in like manner.

In convention of the City Council, the persons selected by the committee, together with ten other citizens nominated at large by the Mayor, and five others nominated from the floor were duly confirmed and authorized as a committee to represent the city at the meeting of the Knox & Lincoln R. R. Co., to be holden on the 31st inst. The following is the list:

Ward 1—A. J. Bird, Geo. Gregory, Philo Thurston, Anson Butler.

Ward 2—Azariah Stanley, W. H. Rhoades, Robert Crockett, Stephen N. Hatch.

Ward 3—N. A. Farwell, A. F. Ames, John S. Coburn, Chas. A. Keene.

Ward 4—J. S. Willoughby, C. G. Moffitt, Geo. W. Brown, M. Sumner.

Ward 5—Sam'l Bryant, Leander Weeks, John T. Berry, O. G. Hall.

Ward 6—John Mehan, Israel L. Snow, I. B. Ellems, Thos. Lindsey.

Ward 7—Timothy Williams, John Bird, Jona. Spear, Cornelius Hanrahan.

At large—A. K. Spear, Jonathan White, E. R. Spear, Z. Pope Vose, Edwin Sprague, T. E. Simonton, A. S. Rice, W. J. Wood, Sam'l Pillsbury, Joseph Farwell, I. K. Kimball, O. S. Andrews, Thos. Colson, S. I. Lovejoy, W. A. Farnsworth.

In Board of Aldermen, Francis Cobb was designated and authorized to act as proxy for the Mayor and Aldermen and represent the city's stock in the stockholders meeting, of the K. & L. R. R. on the 31st inst.

Adjourned two weeks.

☞ The Rockland Steam Mill is beginning to put on a business look, and we understand it is nearly completed. The machinery is being already put in, and the mill will probably commence running by the first of the coming week.

The engine for this mill is much larger than we expected, being about seventy horse power, large enough, indeed, to carry the machinery of an extensive business, when, in due course of time, it shall have become established.

☞ The children of the Sunday School, at the Episcopal Church, have their yearly anniversary next Sunday, at the usual hour of service.

Advertisement.

HOW TO MAKE HOME LOOK CHEERFUL.—Tear off that old dirty, smoky looking paper and take down those old torn and sun yellowed curtains and then step into Spear & Co's and pur chase some of their new styles paper hangings and replace those old curtains with some of their beautiful opaque shades and you will never regret the change.

☞ It will be seen that a large Committee has been chosen to represent the interests of this city at the meeting of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad Co., at Newcastle next Wednesday. Many of our leading business men and heavy tax-payers are upon this committee and we hope they will very generally attend the meeting, consult upon "the situation" and fully inform themselves as to the condition of the enterprise.

☞ We notice our friend Mayo has a pair of very stylish *shoes!* which we are told, were manufactured at the shop of Mr. Bills, in Rockland. From the strength of the structure, and the amount of stock used, we judge he got a good bargain for the price paid.

We are unable to give their size as they have not yet been tonned.

We would advise those who want shoes of such size and style to inquire of Mayo for lasts. OBSERVER.

So. THOMASTON, May 23, 1871.

☞ The editor of the *Free Press* having been over the line of the Knox & Lincoln R. R., gives it as his opinion that "with the most ordinary energy, there is no obstacle to the progress of the iron Eastward from the point which it has now reached—and where it will not necessarily be delayed longer than two or three weeks—steadily and uninterruptedly, so that it may reach this city in ninety days'!

☞ The Knox County Lodge of Good Templars will hold its quarterly session with Phœnix Lodge, West Camden, on Wednesday of next week, the 31st inst.

Advertisements.

☞ Weed F. F. Sewing Machines, kept constantly on hand and for sale on small installments by O. R. Moor & Co. Rockland Cheap Store, No. 8, Berry Block.

The largest and best assortment of kid gloves in the city, can be found at the Rockland Cheap Store, No. 8, Berry Block.

A full line of Spring and Summer dress goods just received and now opening at the Rockland Cheap Store, O. R. Moor & Co., Proprietors.

— At a meeting in Richmond a few days ago, with reference to promoting manufactures, the branch which seemed the most feasible to all was the manufacture of boots and shoes, and it was decided to organize a joint stock company with at least $50,000 capital, and go into this line of business.

☞ The new Bar Harbor and Mount Desert Telegraph line is completed.

Advertisement.

— Keene's Variety Store will remove about June 1st, to No. 2, Dr. Frye's New Block, Main Street.

Call at Keene's and see the new styles of satchels and travelling bags, and at prices that defy competition.

Children's carriages selling very cheap at Keene's Variety Store. Call and see them.

Resolutions of the XXV Club.

The following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the XXV Club, have been handed to us for publication:

We, the members of the XXV Club, of which our late brother, ARTHUR G. LOVEJOY was a member, highly appreciating his many virtues, and manly worth, and lamenting the early summons which has taken him from our number, do sincerely endorse the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we do condole with his bereaved father and sorrowing sister, and with them feel deep and humble sorrow in the loss of our companion

Resolved, That we, in a body, will attend the funeral of our late brother, and that each member wear crape during the day of the burial.

Resolved, That our secretary be, and is hereby instructed, to present a copy of these resolutions to the family of our late brother, and that a copy of the same be published in the local papers. S. A. BURPEE, Secretary.

Business Notices.

"ALEXANDER KIDS.—The ladies will be pleased to learn that Simonton Brothers have made arrangement with A. T. Stewart & Co., for a constant supply of the celebrated "Alexander Kids," which are acknowledged to be the best in the world. All of our other kids will be sold *very cheap* to close them out.

— Just received. A new and large supply of Sabbath School Books in library and single volumns. J. WAKEFIELD & Co. 23tf

— A great variety of ladies Baskets and Bags. J. WAKEFIELD & Co. 23tf

☞ T. A. Wentworth, jobber and retailer of hats, caps, furs, boots, shoes, rubbers, ready made clothing, gent's furnishing goods, umbrellas, &c., No. 5, Berry Block, Rockland Me., where you can always find the largest stock and latest styles of first class goods to be had in the city, at the lowest possible cash prices. New goods received by every steamer. Cash paid for shipping furs. 9tf

☞ Merrill has just received a lot of Tolu for chewing. Now is your chance to get a chew.

☞ Something, durable, handsome and always in style. Black Silks cheaper than ever before. Those in want of the goods will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elswhere, For sale at
21tf W. O. HEWETT'S.

— Examine our "job lot" of white piques. Price 25 cents. SIMONTON BROTHERS. 23tf

— White linen shirt fronts selling cheap at SIMONTON BROTHERS'. 23tf

☞ Japanese Silks, in choice Stripes and Checks, selling very low, at Simonton Brothers 19tf

☞ When you want a fine cigar call at Merrill's, he can suit your taste.

☞ Hear what one of the best dress makers in Rockland says of Black Alpacas and Mohairs. I have made up and examined all kinds but have seen none equal to the Bank of England and Baron Brand of Mohairs, for sale at W. O. HEWETT'S. 21tf

CARPETINGS.—SIMONTON BROTHERS are opening this week the best selection of carpetings, ever offered in this city, and their prices on the same will be found satisfactory. 23tf

— Look at our "job lot" of shirting flannel. Price 12 1-2 cents per yard, at SIMONTON BROTHERS'. 23tf

☞ The ladies will be pleased to learn that the opportunity is again offered by Mrs. Foote, at No. 49 Thorndike House, of buying the very best quality of French hair in any shape or quantity. All kinds of hair work done. Grey hair added. Combings made into switches.

☞ Paisley long and square shawls in great variety, just purchased in New York and selling at great bargains. SIMONTON BROTHERS.

READ THIS! New York Fashions. Harpers Bazar of the latest date, says: Black Alpacas, like Black Silks are always in fashion, and the best of these is the *Buffalo Brand*; and the kindred fabrics, such as *Beaver Mohairs* and *Brilliantines*, which are as Lustrous as Silk, and admirably adapted for the Costumes of the present Season. These Brands of Goods can always be found at Simonton Brothers, and at no other House in this County. 19tf

☞ Spring has come and so have the Parasols. One hundred of different sizes and colors. Just received and for sale at
21tf W. O. HEWETT'S.

☞ A full *Marine List* and complete *Market Reports*, as well as more Original Stories and Sketches, are among the new features of the greatly enlarged and improved *Portland Transcript*. Only $2.00 a year in advance; subscriptions taken for six and three months. Specimens sent free to any address. Direct to ELWELL, PICKARD & CO., *Portland, Maine.*

The offer of *Two Months Free* to all new Subscribers who send $2.00, holds good till June 1st. 3m19

☞ The Beaver Brand of Mohairs give perfect satisfaction and ladies who purchased these desirable goods of us, one year ago, now recommend them to their friends. SIMONTON BROTHERS receive these goods direct of the importers and retail them very low.

— Striped cashmere shawls, very stylish, just purchased in New York and selling low at SIMONTON BROTHERS.

☞ Great bargains in White Piques and Buff Linens for Suits, at Simonton's. 19tf

☞ Men and boys will find a large stock of goods suitable for all seasons, and at low prices, for sale at
21tf W. O. HEWETT'S.

☞ Black Silks, just received from a big auction sale, and retailing at great bargains at SIMONTON BROTHERS.

☞ The Beaver Brand of Mohairs can be relied on as absolutely pure in quality and perfect in color. These goods are sold by SIMONTON BROTHERS and no other

W. A. PACKARD,

TEACHER OF

Piano, English & Italian Singing,

ROCKLAND, ME.

For reference and further information, inquire at SMITH'S Music and Variety store.

Rockland, May 17, 1871. 1m23*

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.

PUBLISHED as a warning and for the benefit of *young men and others*, who suffer from Nervousness, General Debility, &c., supplying THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE.

Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address,

6m23 NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. P. FESSENDEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK,

Rockland, Me.

April 30, 1864. 19tf

MARRIAGES.

In this city, May 3d, by Rev. L. D. Wardwell, Mr. Wm. Johnson and Miss Esther M. Perry, both of Rockland.

In this city, May 18th, by Rev. L. D. Wardwell, Mr. Daniel Lines and Miss Julia Peters, both of Rockland.

DEATHS.

In this city, May 22d, Mr. Arthur G. Lovejoy, aged 23 years.

In this city, May 23d, Miss Celeste P. Snow, aged 32 years, 3 months and 9 days.

In Portland, May 21st, Mr. James Cotter, formerly of this city, aged 31 years, 1 month, 20 days.

Obit.

Mrs. Maria Hanley, the author of the following lines, in memory of one who endeared himself to many for his great kindness to the sick and suffering, has herself followed to the other land the friend of whom she wrote. She died of consumption, on the 18th day of this month, in Boston, and was buried on Sunday last, in Warren, her native town. She was a lady of unusual attainments, had considerable force and skill as a writer, both of prose and verse, which she contributed to various periodicals, and was warmly loved in the circle of home and intimate friends.

LINES ON THE BURIAL OF DR. DAN'L ROSE.

Full lordly is the pageant,
When the noble soldier dies,
With crape upon the banners,
And a train in martial guise.

And when the honored citizen
Is bourn to his marble tomb,
Proud the array of funeral pomp,
Velvet and sable plume.

But costlier decked the bier, to-day,
That bareth to his grave,
The gentle friend who gave his life
From pain, and grief to save.

'Tis the tears the poor and lowly ones
Have shed like summer rain,
As their left that never man or voice
Would speak to them again.

Then bear him to his lowly grave.
No Monument needs he,
Who spent his life for friendless poor,
Green will his memory be.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

Ar 19th, schs Solon, Perry, Boston; Lafayette, Hall, Lynn; C L Hix, Hix, Waldoboro; 20th Charlotte Ann, Thompson, Boston; L Gapitil, Candler, do; Light Boat, Wood, New York; Rover, Brook, Tolman, Boston; Coquimbo, Lewis, do; G M Patridge, Bunker, do; Express, Calderwood, do; Belle of Rome, Boardman, Lynn; Sel, Boston; (Br) Dora, Mason, Mt Desert; Ain, C H; Ella, Enton; S S Lewis, Elwell, New York; Catawamticek, Lord, Virginia; 22, Harris, Maddocks, Boston; Richmond, Gapitil, N Y; Ocean Wave, Smith, do; Wm H Jewell, ——, Rockport; 23d, Gen Washington, Peck, ——; A Boker, Eastport; Sandies, Burke Harbor; Comhaven; 24th Uncle, W H Thorndike, Hall, Vinalhaven; Robinson, Boston; Thorndike, Portland; Mary A, Salem; Fleet Wing, Nash, N Y; Hume,

Sailed.

Sld 19th, sch D B Everett, Emery, Windsor, N S; W H Hickmore, Bickmore, N Orleans; schs Convoy, Cook, Cardenas; A Baker, Pillsbury, Vinalhaven; Lexington, Kelloch, ——; H Lewis, Coleman, Dover; J C Ogden, Grainage, Pitcher, do; 23d, Ida Hudson, Greeley, N Y; E A Gregory, Thorndike, do; Hilow, Ames, Falmouth; River, Atalanta, Pierce, Boston; Planet, Pratt, N Y; Laconia, Hall, do; B Borland, Spear, Vinalhaven; Exeter, Pendleton, N Y; Hudson, Post, Boston; Massachusetts, Kennelston, N Y; C L Hix (new) Hix, do; Light Boat, Wood, do; Harriet, Maddocks, Boston; Solon, Perry, do; Express, Calderwood, do; 24th, E Arcularius, Gregory, N Y; Rena, Boston, do; Susan, Bishop, market; Bengal, Hatch, N Y.

MEMORANDA.

Launched from the yard of Dunn, Walker & Co., Thomaston, a three masted schooner of 236 tons burthen, called the Ellie J. Simmons, to be commanded by Capt. Wm. K. Birring on, of St George.

DISASTERS.

MISSING VESSEL.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the barque Meadez, which was launched at Belfast this spring. She is commanded by Capt Elezer McGilvery, and sld for Cuba 47 days ago, but nothing has been heard from her since she sailed.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK—Ar 18th, schs George W Kimball, Hall; Abbie Weld, Brown; Cornelia, Hendrickson, Rath S Hodgdon, Hall; Antelope, Smith, and Union, Avery, Rockland.

Passed through Hell Gate, 21st, sch Union, Arey, New York for Rockland.

Ar 22d, schs Clara Bell, Ashbury, Vinalhaven; Boston, Sturges, Rockport; Susan Center, Dow, Thomaston; Nautilus, Crockett, Rockland.

WILMINGTON, NC—Ar 15th, sch Mary E Vancleaf, Maguire, Rockport.

BALTIMORE—Ar 17th, sch Emeline McLain, Crowell, Boston.

VINEYARD-HAVEN—Ar 18th Francis Hatch, Fales Rockland for Richmond; Nautilus, Crockett, do for N Y; Susan Center, Dow, Thomaston, for do; Clara Bell, Amesbury, Vinalhaven for do.

EDGARTOWN—Ar 19th, sch Hardscrabble, Fales, from Rockland for Boston.

EAST GREENWICH—Ar 19th, sch Angeline, Robinson, Rockland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Sld from Liverpool 4th, Corsica, Havener, San Francisco.

Sld from Cardenas 5th inst, brig Adele McLoon, Munroe, Sierra Morena, to load for North Hatteras.

Ar at Caraenas, 8th inst, brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, for New York in 6 days.

In Elsinore Sound 3d inst, Egeria Starrett, from New Orleans for Cronstadt.

Cld at Newport 8th, Lizzie M Merrill, Farnsworth, Galveston.

Sld from Gottenburg 1st inst, Emma C Litchfield, Crockett.

Ar at Penarth 5th, S F Hussey, Small, Hamburg.

Sld from Cardenas 10th, brigs Abby Ellen, Havener, and Alice Starrett, Hooper, N of Hatteras.

Ar at Sagua 6th inst, barque Jennie Cobb, Packard, Havana.

Sld from Copenhagen 5th, H A Litchfield, Spaulding, (from Savannah) Reval.

Ar at St John, NB, 20th inst, ship William A Campbell, Curling, Boston.

SPOKEN.

April — no lat &c, ship King Philip, Daly, from Liverpool for San Francisco.

HOUSE FOR SALE,

ON favorable terms, the estate occupied by the subscriber, corner of Park and Broad Streets, containing about an acre. The house is pleasantly situated, with lawns on both sides, and contains 15 finished rooms, Marble Mantles, Furnaces set in brick, excellent cemented Cellar, Blinds and outside Sashes, spacious China and other Closets, and numerous conveniences, including well of best water, and pond water carried to the second floor. The other buildings are large wood-house with attic and store-room, stable with stalls for four horses, and large finished harness-room, and spacious carriage house, (entirely separate,) and nursery. Buildings and fences all in thorough repair. Grounds tastefully laid out, with fountain supplied from pond, shaded with a variety of forest trees, including evergreens and adorned with flowering shrubs. The grounds contain flower garden, vegetable garden, some choice Fruit Trees, and an abundance of Currant and other small fruits, also of asparagus. Possession given immediately.

Rockland, May 24, 1871. PETER THACHER. 24tf

J. Wakefield & Co.,

At their old Stand, are selling

HOUSE PAPER,

Pictures and Frames, and Framing pictures, as formerly. Call and see them. 24tf

---

HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE.

A VERY eligible lot, on Broad Street, adjoining Sumner Whitney's, ninety-five feet front, and one hundred and sixty-five feet deep, sub-tantially fenced, and bearing a heavy crop of herd-grass and clover.

Also, a lot ten rods square, near the Reservoir, on Rankin Street, origina ly laid out for two house lot, fronting south, shaded by oak, beech and rock maple trees of the original growth, and commanding a fine view of the city and bay. Inquire of

Rockland, May 25, 1871. PETER THACHER. 24tf

AN OLD AGENT WHO KNOWS, says: "I have never presented anything for sale that met with the approval of the entire reading community as nearly do. BERRY'S WARD BEECHER'S CHILTSTAIN LUNION. Sorry I did not work for it sooner. Think it the *best business for canvassers ever offered by any firm*, to my knowledge." All of *Harriet Beecher Stowe's* great story, from Nov. 12, 1870, and superb steel engraving GIVEN AWAY. Agents making money; subscription list *growing immensely*. Address H. A. McKENNEY & Co., 2 Elm St., Portland, Me. 3w24

Carriage Wheels & Rims, Spoke

HUBS, Shafts, Seats &c., at Boston prices, in lots for cash,

12tf H. H. CRIE & Co.

PRESERVE YOUR EYES,

And to do so Buy the

PATENT ACCOMMODATING

SPECTACLES

And Eye-Glasses.

In introducing the above article to the citizens of Rockland and vicinity, we take the liberty of calling their attention to its important improvements and advantages. By the nature of the spring at the joint of the Spectacle, the lenses can be taken out and changed to suit the customer; the elasticity of the spring allowing them to be inserted and removed through the pressure of the glass on the frame without the inconvenience of increasing and taking the frame apart. We guarantee our spectacles to be of the very finest quality, both in lenses and frames and an examination of them will quickly convince the purchaser how much more preferable they are in every respect to the old-styled frames. The construction of our spectacles gives particular strength to the joints and those parts which are most apt to break in other spectacles.

We have for sale gold, silver and steel spectacles and eye-glasses of the above patent, in all styles and varieties. Our prices are lower than the old style of the same quality and weight. The quality of our gold and silver is warranted.

Remember we have for sale the only assortment of genuine Brazillian pebbles in Rockland, which we can fit to either a gold, silver or steel frame at prices incomparable.

Confident that this new article is deserving a favorable consideration by the public, we respectfully solicit your call and patronage

BLOOD & HIX,

Sole Agents for Rockland and Vicinity.

Rockland, May 25th, 1871. 24tf

The Standard Household Remedy

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

A Positive Cure for Billiousness Constipation, Dyspepsia,

And all diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood. Sold by

L. M. ROBBINS, Rockland.

Price, - - - - 50 Cents.

May 23, 1871. 1y24

ATTENTION BUYERS

James Fernald

Has just received a new Stock of

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GENT'S

Furnishing Goods, &c.,

which he is offering at prices that cannot be beat Also,

Ladies, Misses' and Children's

BOOTS,

which he is selling at very low PRICES.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

Have just received a large lot of

Leather Covered Trunks,
Zinc Covered Trunks,
Duck Covered Trunks,
Paper Covered Trunks,

that will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

☞ Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FERNALD,

(Opposite Lynde Hotel,)

4w24 ROCKLAND, ME.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Lovinia Ames, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date. CHARLES B. AMES.

Jefferson, May 9, 1871. 4w24*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed his

MEAT & PROVISION STORE,

To the newly re-fitted and commodious Building, next North of Cobb, Wight & Norton's,

where may be found as good and full a Stock o

Meats, Fresh and Salt; Butter, Cheese, Lard, and Salt and Pickled Fish,

as can be found in the market. Also, a full line of *Superior Family Groceries and Vegetables*, in their season.

That this change of location may not result in a loss of old friends and patrons, he hereby assures them that he will sell at such prices as will amply renumerate them for their trouble in crossing the Street.

JOSEPH S. WALL.

Rockland, May 10, 1871. 4w22

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would call attention to the fact that he has removed from his old stand to the building next in rear of Spear Block, on Park street where he would be pleased to receive orders in

THE HARNESS & COLLAR BUSINESS.

WHIPS ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Repairing in workmanlike and substantial manner, promptly attended to.

Old customers will please look me up and bring new ones with them.

DANIEL YOUNG.

Rockland, May 3, 1871. 6w21*

The Torrey Manufacturing Co.,

HAVE bought the BRASS FOUNDRY recently owned by J. G. T REY, and will continue the manufacture of all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings. Also, give special attention to the Manufacture of Composition and Steel Roller Bushings.

Orders left with G. F. KALER, HARRINGTON'S BLOCK Store, will meet with prompt attention.

May 17, 1871. 23tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of HOPKINS & WRIGHT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HOPKINS & WRIGHT.

Rockland, May 1, 1871.

The undersigned still continues the Blacksmithing business on Park Street.

W. S. WRIGHT.

Rockland, May 9, 1871. 4w22*

Picked Up.

IN Rockland Harbor, a MAIN BOOM, which the owner can obtain by proving property and paying charges, on application to

WILLIAM MOON, Winter Street.

Rockland, May 17, 1871. 2w23*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Knox.

THE petition of CYRENIUS C. DAGGETT, Administrator on the estate of William Burns, late of Union, in the County of Knox, deceased, intestate respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of twenty five hundred dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Union, in said County, and described as follows:—Bounded on the North by the road leading from Samuel Fuller's to Hager's Mill; on the West by land of John A. Shepard and the bog; on the South by land of Esther Page and Lucius H. Sidellinger; on the East by land of said Sidelinger and Samuel Fuller, containing fifty acres more or less, together with the buildings thereon, being the home stead farm of said William Burns. Also, one undivided half of a certain other parcel of land situated in said Union, and bounded West by Medomak river; North by land of formerly of Isaac Burns; East by land of M. S. Shepard; and South by Lucius H. Sidellinger and Joseph M. Gleason or Benjamin Eastman, containing twenty-one acres more or less. Also, a certain other lot of land situated in said Union, and bounded on the North by land of John A. Shepard and Thomas Hagar; West by land of G. W. Sidellinger; South by land of Harriet K. Barrett, and East by land of Marlboro Packard, containing fourteen acres more or less, and being that portion of Number Three so called, purchased by said deceased of said Barrett.

That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder; and the said Administrator requests that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and convey all the above described real estate at public auction or private sale, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein, pursuant to the provisions of law.

CYRENIUS C. DAGGETT.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Probate Court held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of May, 1871.

On the petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given, by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the third Tuesday of June, next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper paper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register. 3w24

To the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Knox.

THE undersigned, widower of ABBIE D. GRIFFIN, late of Washington, in said County, represents, that the deceased died seized of certain real estate in which he is entitled to dower; that no part thereof has been assigned to him by process of law; and that he is desirous of occupying his share in severalty. He therefore requests that Commissioners may be appointed to assign dower to him in said estate.

OSCAR C. GRIFFIN.

KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of May, 1871.

On the petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given, by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the third Tuesday of June next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register. 3w24

To the Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Knox.

THE Petition of ELSY A. CREIGHTON, Administrator on the estate of ROBERT CREIGHTON, late of Warren, in said County of Knox, deceased, testate, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of one thousand dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said County, and described as follows:—All the Real Estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, situate in the town of Warren, consisting of Woodland and Pasturage. That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder; and the said Administratrix requests that she may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and convey all the above described real estate, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein, pursuant to the provisions of law.

ELSY A. CREIGHTON.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of May, 1871.

On the petition, aforesaid, *Ordered*, That notice be given, by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the third Tuesday of June next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register. 3w24

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of May, 1871.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of WILLIAM McLOON, late of Rockland, in said County, deceased having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed at Rockland, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Rockland, in said County, on the third Tuesday of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the deceased.

J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.

Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register. 3w24

KNOX COUNTY.—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of May, 1871.

ELIZABETH STUDLEY, Executrix of the last will and testament of JOHN STUDLEY, late of Friendship, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

3w24 J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.

A true Copy—Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register.

KNOX COUNTY.—In Probate Court held at Rockland on the third Tuesday of May, 1871.

ELSY A. CREIGHTON, widow of ROBERT CREIGHTON, late of Thomaston, in said County deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.

Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register. 3w24

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of May, 1871.

JOHN S. CROCKETT, Guardian of EBEN C. CROCKETT, of Camden, in said County, minor, having presented his second account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.

Attest—E. C. FLECHER, Register. 3w24

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of May, 1871.

REBECCA PACKARD, widow of ADONIRAM J. PACKARD, late of Camden, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

3w24 J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest:—E. C. FLETCHER, Register.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of May, 1871.

ISLEY MARTIN, Guardian of EFFIE F. CUSHMAN, of Union, in said County, minor, having presented his final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the third Tuesday of June next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

J. C. LEVENSALER, Judge.

Attest:—E. C. FLECHER, Register. 3w24

AS RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD lead all others others as an instruction book for the pianoforte, so

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR

REED ORGANS,

is the most popular of all books used in learning to play on these favorite instruments.

Mr. Clarke is a fine Musician and brilliant organist, and in this work, displays good taste as well as talent in combining good Music with well graded and thorough instruction.

Price, $2.50. Sent post-paid, for the above price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. 23tf

Sealed Proposals.

SEALED Proposals will be received till Thursday, the 25th inst., for not exceeding 2,000 tons of **BEACH GRAVEL**, to be delivered on such wharves in the City of Rockland, as may be designated by the Committee, at such times as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received.

PHILO THURSTON,
O. N. BLACKINGTON,
E. E. ULMER,
} *Committee on Streets, Slides, Walks, &c.*

Rockland, May 17, 1871. 2w23

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad Company, will be held at Union Hall, in New Castle, on WEDNESDAY, May 31st, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to act upon the following articles, to wit:—

1st. To hear the Report of the Directors.

2d. To take into consideration the finances of the Company, and take such action as they may deem proper.

G. W. KIMBALL, JR., Clerk.

May 11, 1871. 22tf

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

SUMMER

GOODS!

T. A. WENTWORTH

Has just returned from Boston with one of the largest Stocks of

NEW GOODS

ever brought into the city of Rockland, consisting of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

COATS, PANTS, VESTS

Jumpers & Overalls.

HATS & CAPS,

In all the New and Nobby Styles, for

GENTS BOYS AND CHILDREN.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

SLIPPERS,

Of all Styles and Qualities, for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youths, and Children.

150 DOZEN GENTS

KOSSUTH

HATS!

From a Bankrupt Stock,

Good Style, and worth from $2.50 to $4.00, choice for $1.

CENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS!

White and Fancy Shirts,
Suspenders,
Shoulder Braces,
Neck Ties,
Cravats,
Scarfs,
Gloves,
Buck Mittens,
Paper Collars,
Bosoms, Cuffs,
Cuff Buttons & Studs,
Umbrellas, &c.

Which will be sold at the very lowest possible CASH PRICES, and all in want of Bargains will please govern themselves accordingly.

T. A. Wenworth,

NO. 5. BERRY BLOCK,

Rockland, Me.

☞ New Goods received by every Steamer.

Rockland, May 24, 1871. 3w24

The Beaver Brand

SILK-FINISHED

Black Pure Mohairs!

These GOODS are distinguished for their silky appearance brilliant lustre, and pure shade of fast black, which we warrant them to retain. Being made of the very finest material, they positively excel all other Mohairs, ever sold in the United States.

Purchasers will know these Goods, as a ticket is attached, to each piece bearing a picture of the Beaver precisely like the above.

We are the Importer's Agent,

and always keep a

FINE LINE

of these

POPULAR GOODS,

and retail them at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

Simonton Brothers.

Rockland, May 17, 1871. 23tf

J. WAKEFIELD & CO.,

ARE NOW

OPENING

AT THE OLD STAND,

No. 3, Custom House Block,

(Opposite MERRILL'S DRUG STORE,)

A splendid Assortment of

House Paper, Jewelry,

—AND—

FANCY GOODS,

WITH SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

Rockland, May 17, 1871. 23tf

AUCTION!

TO close out my Stock, I shall sell at AUCTION, on

Saturday Afternoon & Evening,

MAY 20th, 1871,

at 2 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., at the Wm. ADAM'S STORE, at the Brook, the balance of my stock, consisting of

SADLERY GOODS,

Fancy Goods, Stationery, of all kinds; Pocket Cutlery, (the best, in great variety,) Wallets, Portmonnaies, Combs, Pens, Pipes, Perfumery, in variety; Toilet Soaps, Paper Collars, all kinds; Suspenders, &c. Also, Confectionery and Nuts of all kinds.

JOHN F. BROWN.

Rockland, May 17, 1871. 1w23

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

HARNESSES,

Trimmings and Leather.

H. W. BURRILL,

HAVING bought out J. F. BROWN'S entire stock and having had years of experience in the Business, I feel confident I can give all of J. F. Brown's Customer's and as many more as will favor me with their patronage, perfect satisfaction.

REPAIRING Neatly done, and promptly attended to.

NEW WORK.

I shall keep constantly on hand, SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESSES, made of the best Stock, and of my own Manufacture. I have, also, a good assortment of

Whips, Lashes, Curry Combs and Brushes, Halters, Cattle and Horse Cards, Fancy Goods, Stationery, all kinds; Pocket Cutlery, Portmonnaies, Pens, Pencils, Pipes, Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Suspenders, all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery in their season.

W. H. BURRILL,

Blackington's Corner.

It is with pleasure that I can reccommend MR. H. W. BURRILL to the Public, for I believe him to be an honest and industrious man, worthy of the Public patronage, and one of the best Mechanics at his trade.

J. F. BROWN.

Rockland, May 10, 1871. 4w22

FOR SALE!

A NICE FAMILY HORSE. Good 'Rooder. Kind in Harness and Stable.

Also, one 2d hand TOP BUGGY, in good repair. Enquire of

J. FRED McKELLAR,

No. 1, Perry Block, Lime Rock Street.

Rockland, May 10, 1871. 2w22

HINKLEY Knitting Machine.

The Simplest, Cheapest and Best in Use! Has but One Needle! A Child can Run it!

DESIGNED especially for the use of families, and ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand. Are splendid for worsteds and fancy work, TAKING FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STITCH! Are very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

We want an Agent in every Town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our Circular and Sample Stocking. Address

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me.
Or, 176 Broadway, N. Y.,
119 Wabash Ave. Chicago Ill.

1y35is

NEW GOODS just received at

Smiths Music & Variety Store.

PIANOS, ORGANS, and MELODEONS, at

Smith's Music & Variety Store.

STOOLS, Covers, Sheet Music, Inst. Books, at

Smith's Music & Variety Store.

STATIONERY, Drawing and Tinsel Paper, at

Smith's Music & Variety Store.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Superior Organs, at

Smith's Music & Variety Store.

GEORGE WOOD'S Excellent Organs, at

Smith's Music & Variety Store.

NEW Black Jewelry, Fans and Necklaces, at

Smith's Music & Variety Store.

PORTEMONNAIES, Pocket Knives and Albums, at

Smith's Music & Variety Store.

DESIRABLE GOODS and TOYS, at

Smith's Music & Variety Store.

ACCORDEONS, and other Musical Instruments, at

Smith's Music & Variety Store.

Rockland, April 11, 1871. 18tf

Picked Up.

FOUND floating on a Lobster Car at Owl's Head Harbor, a Revolver. The owner can have the same, by calling on the subscriber, at Owl's Head, proving property and paying charges.

ADRIAL SMITH.

Owl's Head, May 17, 1871. 23tf*

LOOK AT THIS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

CURTAINS

Nottingham Lace and Damask

FOR CURTAINS.

Painted Curtains,
Rustic Blinds,
Curtain Cambrics,
and Curtain Fixtures.

LINENS

FOR LADIES' SUITS

PRICE 25 to 50 CENTS.

Ladies and Gents'

Linen Handkerchiefs.

Hemstitched,	Price 17 cts. to $1.25	
Plain,	" 6¼ "	75 cts.
White Cambrics,	" 12½ "	50 "

Piques, Striped & Corded.

FROM 25 TO 75 CTS.

PLAID, STAMPED AND PLAIN

NAINSOOKS.

DRESS GOODS!

DRESS GOODS!

SLAWLS! SHAWLS!

QUILTS! QUILTS!

Stamped and Embossed Table

COVERS,

TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
HIP GORED CORSETS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,

and a large assortment of SMALL WARES. Also, a large Stock of DOMESTICS, that we are selling at bottom prices.

☞ Don't forget the place. ☜

W. O. Hewett,

NO. 1, SPEAR BLOCK.

Rockland, May 3, 1871. 21tf

BOYNTON'S

JEWELRY STORE!

HAVING opened a NEW STORE, I have an entire New Stock of

NEW and STYLISH JEWELRY,

direct from New York, consisting of

Fine Gold and Plated Sets of Jewelry,
" " " " Buttons & Studs
RINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies And Gents'

Chains, Charms, Lockets, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of BLACK SETS, at very low prices; FANCY FANS in Ivory and Gilt Sticks, POCKET CUTLERY, CLOCKS, &c.

SILVER WATCHES

I have a full line of Swiss English and American Watches, which I will sell at the lowest market prices.

Please call and examine my stock before buying.

A. E. BOYNTON,

21tf MAIN ST., ROCKLAND.

RARE CHANCE

—FOR—

Bargains!

Just Received, 15 dozen

MEN AND BOYS'

CLOTH CAPS,

out of style, worth $1.25 to $1.75, your choice for

50 CENTS!

12 doz. Men's Silk Dress Hats,

Out of style, worth $5.50 and $6.50, for sale at $2.50 and $3.00.

30 doz. Men's Soft Hats of various Styles and qualities, worth $2.50 to $4.00, selling at

HALF PRICE!

Also a Lot of Men and Boys' Cloth Caps,

Your Choice for 25 Cents!

—AT—

T. A. Wentworth's,

No. 5, Berry Block,

Rockland, Me. 19tf

Lobster Twine and Warps,

NET Twine, Hooks and Ganging, Lines and Leads, Oil Clothes, Fish Barrels &c., at very low prices for cash.

19tf E. E. CRIE & Co.

A GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—

Agricultural Implements

—AND—

MACHINES,

ARE NOW BEING MADE AT

J. P. Wise & Son's

Agricultural Warehouse

—AND—

SEED STORE,

7 & 8 Kimball Block,

WHERE can be found a LARGE and EXTENSIVE Stock of

Agricultural Implements, Machines, Seeds, &c.

We first call your attention to the well known and ever triumphant

CELEBRATED

D. DOE PLOW,

Which has stood the test for years, and now stand at the head of the list of all kinds of Plows offered to the Market. Also

CATES'

Improved Cultivator and

HORSE HOE.

The very best implement ever offered to Farmers for the purpose of Hoeing Corn and Potatoes.

"IT CAN'T BE BEAT."

BRADLEY'S

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Among the numerous fertilizers now before the Public, BRADLEY'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, presents large claims to Public favor. It cannot be classed with many catch-penny compounds which are daily forced upon the market and possessing no virtue. But it is a sterling article which has stood the test for years, and has received the highest testimonials from scientific and practical Agriculturalists.

We also have on hand, and constantly receiving a large and varied stock of

GARDEN TOOLS,

Among which may be found the latest styles of

Manure and Spading Forks, Round and Square Pointed Shovels and Spades,

Hoes, Rakes, Picks, Potato and Clam Diggers, Grass Hooks and Floral Tools.

We also can give GREAT BARGAINS in

Hard Ware, Wooden Ware,

Porcelain Ware, &c. House furnishing Goods, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Baskets, Brooms, Mats, &c., &c.

"LAST BUT NOT LEAST."

THE CELEBRATED

EUREKA PORTABLE RANGE,

which is the "Ne Plus Ultra" of a Cooking Stove.

Also a thousand and one articles which we have not space to enumerate, but each and every article can be seen free of expense, by calling at

J. P. WISE & SON'S

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

7 & 8 Kimball Block, Rockland.

☞ Send for Circulars. 19tf

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!

GREAT

BARGAINS.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS.

NEW PRICES,

AND NEW

Rockland Cheap Store.

O. R. MOOR & CO.,

Successors to Hastings & Moor, are now opening a

New and Splendid Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

at Prices Lower than any yet known in Rockland.

To satisfy yourself, give us a call and you can but be suited.

Great & Special Bargains

are now offered in

Domestic and Housekeeping

GOODS.

6,000 yds. Extra Heavy and Fine Bleached Sheetings at 12 1-2 cts.

6,000 yds. Fine Brown Sheetings at 10 cts.

4,000 yds. (best colored,) Prints, at 10 cts.

2,000 yds. Nice Linen Crash at 5, 8, 10, 12, 12 1-2 cts.

☞ Remember the Place, ☜

ROCKLAND CHEAP STORE,

No. 8 BERRY BLOCK,

20tf ROCKLAND, ME.

Sporting and Blasting Powder,

FUSE, Shot, Caps, &c., in jobbing lots, at Boston Prices, for Cash.

19tf E. E. CRIE & CO.

CARPETINGS!

SIMONTON Brothers

ARE OPENING

THIS WEEK,

THE

LARGEST

AND

Best Selected

STOCK

OF

Carpetings,

STRAW MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS, MATS,

WINDOW SHADES

AND

CURTAIN

MATERIALS,

Of every Description, ever offered to the Citizens of Rockland and they will be pleased to show their Goods, and

Compare Prices

WITH THE

LOWEST!

Simonton BROTHERS.

GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabriged Dictionary.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

3000 Engravings. 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12.

GClad to add my testimony in its favor. [Pres't Walker of Harvard.]
Every scholar knows its value. [W. H. Prescott, the Historian.]
The most complete Dictionary of the language. [Dr. Dicks, of Scotland.]

THE best guide of students of our language. [John G. Whittier.]
He will transmit his name to the latest posterity. [Chancellor Kent.]
Etymological parts surpasses anything by earlier laborerre. [George Bancroft.]

BEaring relation to Language principals does to Philosophy. [Elihu Burritt]
Excels all others in defining scientific terms. [President Hitchcock]
So far as I know, best defining Dictionary. [Horace Mann.]
Take it altogether, the surpassing work. [Smart, the English Orthoepist.]

A necessity for every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

ALSO

WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $3.00.

The work is really a *gem of a Dictionary*, just the thing for the million. *American Educational Monthly.* Published by G. C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers. 3w22

FOR SALE

—AT A—

GREAT BARGAIN!

A GOOD Story and a half House, with Ell and Barn. Said House is all finished throughout, has good, pleasant rooms, and excellent cellar. The Lot comprises Two Acres, one of which is under good cultivation, with Fruit Trees, in bearing order. Has a fine Well of Water within a few feet of the house.

Said House is situated on the Old Thomaston Road, about ten minutes walk from the Post Office. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, or at KNOWLTON, & SPEARS' Meat Market.

HERBERT C. HAVENER.

Rockland, May 11, 1871. 4w22

BURIAL ROBES

—AT—

Burpee's Coffin-Warerooms.

JUST received from Boston, and will hereafter be kept on hand, a full line of **BURIAL ROBES, and HABITS,** of all sizes, made of fine material suited to all ages. To be had of

C. V. R. BOYNTON.

Rockland, May 5, 1871. 2tif

HEAD QUARTERS

—FOR—

CROCKERY,

—AND—

GLASS WARE,

Wooden Ware, Groceries, &c.

WE have just received our SPRING STOCK of the above Goods, which we offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

As Low as the Lowest. ☞ Give us a call.

E. W. SHAW & CO.

Rockland, April 29, 1871. 19tf

SPRING OPENING FOR 1871.

GARDEN, GRASS, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS,

At C. M. TIBBETS' SEED STORE,

1tif ROCKLAND, ME.

Moses Fairbanks & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO FAIRBANKS & BEARD,)

MANUFACTRERS

GINGER ALE, MINERAL WATER,

SODA AND SYRUP,

ALE, PORTER, CIDER & LAGER BEER,

In Bottles or Barrels. Half Barrels or Kegs for family use.

HOWARD ATHENÆUM BUILDING,

HOWARD STREET, BOSTON.

Orders per mail or express filled on the same terms as if applied for in person. All goods warranted.

MOSES FAIRBANKS, LEVI FAIRBANKS, O. S. NEALE

April 17, 1871. 3m19

Perfect Protection for Windows

BY USING

R. R. BALL'S PATENT

Empire Sash Lock.

THIS Lock, now offered to the citizens of Knox County, is the most Perfect and efficient Sash Fastener ever invented, and has received FIRST PREMIUMS at the Ohio State Fair, in 1866, the International Industrial Exhibition, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1869, and the N. E. Fair, at Manchester, N. H., in 1870. Carpenters, Architects and Builders everywhere endorse it as the best Sash Lock ever brought to their notice.

The Empire Sash Lock does away with all objections heretofore raised against Window Locks, and its superiority over others consists in the following reasons:—

It supports the Windows at any desired height, and locks the sash at the same time so that it cannot be forced from the outside, and proves an effective security against the burglar and night prowler. There is no cutting so as to disfigure the sash, frame or casing, no friction that will cause it to get out of order, and nothing to prevent its lasting as long as your dwelling. This Sash Lock and Holder is especially adapted to **The Upper Sash.**

Of all the variety of styles of Sash Fasteners or contrivances in the market, none will operate the UPPER Sash, except with difficulty and inconvenience, but one working easily and surely. It holds the sash square at the meeting rail. Each Sash works independently, and can be handled with equal facility.

Not more than one Window in twenty is fitted up with cords, pulleys and weights, nor can they be without being expressly arranged with expensive box frames. This Sash Lock gives all the conveniences of a modern Window, at a trifling cost. It can be universally used, and admirably TAKES THE PLACE OF WEIGHTS.

The subscriber having purchased one right for the above Lock for Knox County, is prepared to supply it to all who desire a cheap, convenient, durable and secure window fastening. The Locks are sold, with iron or silver-plated keys, in various styles, at prices varying from 50 cents to $1.50 per window.

Town Rights For Sale.

Address all orders and communications to

CHAS. H. WASHBURNE,

THOMASTON, MAINE.

April 12, 1871. 16tf

The Reason Why

WE can sell low to Cash customers is that we buy for Cash.

12tf at H. H. CRIE & CO.

Carriage Bolts, Springs, Axles,

AXLE Clips, Circles, Shaft Shackles, Sockets &c., at Boston prices, in lots for cash.

12tf H. H. CRIE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE METHODIST, of New York, has always been edited with marked ability by Rev. Dr. Crooks. Its publishers have just added to its editorial corps, REV. ABEL STEVENS, an equally experienced Journalist, and author of the best History of Methodism extant. They have also engaged contributions and sermons from the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, whose success and popularity as a preacher, writer and lecturer, are almost unexampled, and whose free Tabernacle in Brooklyn, with its congregation of over 3,000 people, is one of the marvels of the age. REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER has a Lecture Room Talk every week.

THE METHODIST abounds in good things, is never dull or dry, has stories for children, hints for farmers, and something for everybody. Mrs. Willing's great serial story is almost ready. They offer for the price of one year's subscription ($2.50) to send the METHODIST from now until July 1st, 1872. Specimen copies free. 114 Nassau Street, New York.

NORWOOD, N. J.—Professional Men, Manufacturers, builders and others desiring business and homes near New York, should examine Norwood, where I sell sites and town lots at lower prices and on easier terms than can be found elsewhere, equally accessible to the city; hotels, churches, schools stores, &c.; 18 trains daily: Northern R. R. of N. J.; 21 miles from City Hall. J. WYMAN JONES, 160 Broadway, N. Y.

Of a far Higher Class than any other proprietary medicine of the day stands

Tarrant's Effervescence Seltzer Aperient,

And for this reason: it is an exact counterpart of one of the most valuable natural medicines in the world. We refer to the great Seltzer Spring of Germany, to which thousands of the dyspeptic, the bilious, the rheumatic, and the victims of venal diseases resort annually, and return to their homes convalescent or cured. The Aperient is one of the first and by far the most successful of all the efforts made to reproduce, in a portable form, the popular mineral waters of Europe. **See that you purchase only the genuine article.**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT.

Invented by the late Bishop SOULE, is creating a revolution in the cure of SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, KIDNEY and SPINAL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, SPRAINS, &c. The cures effected by it are almost beyond belief. Try it, use nothing else, and you will be cured. It is *the only sure cure* for that *dreadful disease, Sciatica.*

For sale by Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. F. W. RYDER & SON, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE

Cleanses Kid Gloves and all Kinds of Clothes and Clothing; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, &c., *instantly*, without the least injury to the finest fabric. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE CO., 33 Barclay St., New York, 46 Lasalle St., Chicago.

OVER 60,000 CURES

Without a failure, the past 13 years, in all the WORST CASES OF PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, and all diseases of the SKIN AND BLOOD, BY USING

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Entirely vegetable. Used by more than 200 Physicians in their practice, here and abroad, as it is the only medicine ever discovered for the permanent cure of all the above diseases. Call and receive back your money, in all cases of failure. Sent by express, (as some do not like to sell it, because it has never failed to cure, thereby losing the sale of hundreds of dollars of remedies that never cure.) $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5, everywhere. Send for circulars free. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston.

FOR $2 PER LINE,

We will insert an advertisement

ONE MONTH

In Thirty-one First-class

MAINE NEWSPAPERS,

Including Five Dailies.

We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known.

LIST SENT FREE.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

THE LITTLE WONDER.

Patented Jan. 1, 1871. Agents wanted everywhere. 100 per ct. profit. Samples by mail, 35c. Send at once for circulars and testimonials. LITTLE WONDER MFG. CO., 13 & 17 Court St., Boston, Mass.

Agents! Read This

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $20 PER WEEK and Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL, with Stencil Tools. Address A. L. GRAHAM, Springfield, Vt.

EUGENIE;

Or, Ladies' Companion.

The most beautiful invention of the age. No lady should be without it. Price $2. Sent to any address in perfumed boxes. Female Agents wanted. Send for a circular. DR. FLETCHER, 147 Court Street, room 3, Boston, Mass.

$325 A MONTH. Horse and Carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me.

PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION and the whole Sexual Science in man or woman. Send Stamp for pamphlet. Box 2990, Boston P. O.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by lascivious and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge.* Address Jos. T. INMEN, Station D, Bible House, N. Y. City. 4w21

The World Renowned

ELIAS

HOWE

SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best in the World.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO., 136 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; Capitol St. Concord, N. H.; No. 4 Cothic Block, Bangor, Me.

March 1, 1871. 6m12

PERFECTION!

The many thousands who use

LAZARUS & MORRIS'

Celebrated Perfected

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

pronounce them to be the most

Perfect, Pleasant and Brilliant Glasses

Ever manufactured.

The large and increasing demand for them is a sure sign of their superiority.

All that Science has discovered and Art perfected is embodied in these beautiful lenses.

They **strengthen** and **preserve the sight**, are easy and pleasant to wear, and last many years without change.

NOTICE.

MR. O. S. ANDREWS,

Bookseller and Stationer,

Dealer in Books, Stationery, Paper Hangings, Picture Frames, Mouldings. All kinds of Frames made to order, Artists materials, Wax, and materials for making wax Flowers.

IS SOLE AGENT FOR

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

from whom only can they be obtained.

☞ We employ no Peddlers.

Rockland, June 16, 1870. 27tf

DODGE'S STAMPED

RUG PATTERNS,

EVERY SIZE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

—AT—

Simonton Bros.

Rockland, April 21, 1871. 19tf

Carriage Wheels & Rims, Spoke

HUBS, Shafts, Seats &c., at Boston prices, in lots for cash,

12tf H. H. CRIE & Co.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

KENNEDY'S

Champion and Graham Biscuit.

These delicate Biscuit are put up in small Tins adapted especially for family use, the ordinary size can being rather large for most households. The Graham Biscuit are intended for Dyspeptics, and made of selected Graham. Containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

Also,

KENNEDY'S EXTRA MILK, BUTTER, SODA, WINE & OYSTER CRACKERS, GINGER SNAPS, COFFEE BREAD & BOSTON BUTTER CRACKERS. The best in the Market.

F. A. KENNEDY,

4w21 CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

8 O'CLOCK.

4w21

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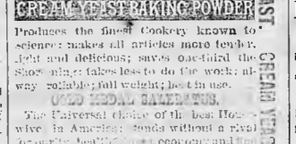

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HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the Throat are immediately relieved, and sufferers are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

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WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OF, OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES, TUMORS, JAUNDICE SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE AND FEVER, OR THEM COMBATANTS

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Rockland, April 22, 1871. 3w21*

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THE ELIAS HOWE MACHINE,

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will do anything and everything any other Machine will do, and it is claimed by a more satisfactory manner. These Machines are very solidly put together, and there is but very little Machinery to them; much less than any other machine, no springs about them to wear out and get out of order every few weeks, and making it a necessity for the owner to go to the trouble and expense of buying new pieces to replace the parts rendered useless.

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Anything you want in the

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of all descriptions, both Foreign and Domestic, to be found there.

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looking for CLOTH for SUITS, will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock before making their purchases.

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looking for WOOLENS suitable for boys' wear, will find a better assortment than ever before offered to their inspection.

Goods will be Cut and Made as heretofore.

Goods at Wholesale at Boston Prices.

TRIMMINGS, &c., VERY LOW.

☞ A large assortment of Warren Factory Woolens at Factory Prices, to the trade, at

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WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public to his full and carefully selected stock of AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, CLOCKS OF EVERY PATTERN, SOLID SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED GOODS, of Rogers & Bros. Manufacture, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

I flatter myself that I can offer as desirable a line of goods of the above description as can be found in the city, and would respectfully invite those wishing to purchase to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ REPAIRING in all its branches attended to with neatness and despatch.

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GLASS and Putty, Matches, &c., at Boston prices in lots for cash.

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Iron and Steel,

SPIKES and Nails, Paints and Oils, Glass and Putty, at still lower prices for Cash.

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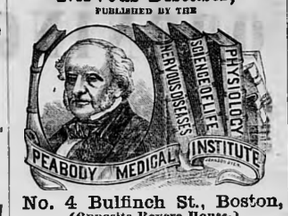

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Jan. 13, 1871. 1y5

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THIS HOUSE has been erected the present season, on the corner of Park and Maine Sts., Rockland, and is now opened for the public patronage.

Clean beds, pleasant rooms, good fare, and careful attendance, will be offered to the guests of this house and no pains will be spared to make their stay agreeable. Nearly every room looks out upon the bay, and every room in the house is pleasant, thus affording to persons desirous of enjoying the sea breeze and spending the summer months, an opportunity to do so, without locating on an Island, where they can enjoy the sea air and nothing else.

Have taken especial pains to prepare convenient sample rooms.

Carriages to take passengers to and from the house free of charge.

Good Livery Stable connected with the house, and good stabling for transient horses.

Rockland, Apr 11, 1870. 25tf

E. B. MAYO,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

Corner Store, Pillsbury Block, Main St.

EBEN E. MAYO.

Rockland, Sept. 30, 1869. 6tf

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DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

PLATED GOODS,

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CLOCKS, &c.

BURPEE'S BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

ROCKLAND, ME.

Rockland, Feb. 24, 1870. 13tf

J. P. CILLEY,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

ROCKLAND, MAINE,

OFFICE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

April 12, 1867. 15tf

WARREN C. PERRIGO & CO.,

LAW FIRM.

Offices in the BERRY BLOCK, the rooms lately occupied by O. G. Hall, ROCKLAND, and No. 6 PHŒNIX ROW, BELFAST, MAINE.

All business done with promptitude and despatch. Reasonable charges made and satisfaction given.

Rockland, April 5, 1870. 1y17

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SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,

Cloakings and Cloaks.

—ALSO,—

Carpets & Feathers.

No. 4 BERRY'S BLOCK.

Rockland, May 13, 1869. 21tf

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COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

W. C. HEWETT,

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

WOOLENS, CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS, &c.

Cloaks Cut and Made to Order,

NO. 1 SPEAR BLOCK, ROCKLAND, MAINE.

W. C. HEWETT.

Also, Agent for ÆTNA SEWING MACHINES.

January 12, 1867. 5tf

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Ship and Real Estate Broker,

Marine Insurance effected on most favorable terms.

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Also, Exchange on Halifax, and dealer in PROVINCIAL COAL.

Office in BERRY BLOCK, rear of Lime Rock Bank.

Rockland, Feb. 8, 1871. 1y9

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(Successors to G. W. Brown & Co.,)

DEALERS IN

West India Goods and Groceries.

Also, Hard and Blacksmith's Coal, Wood, Hay, Sand, Fire Brick and Cement.

NO. 6, RANKIN BLOCK.

Rockland, April 5, 1871. 4w17

Golden Sheaf Bitters.

These health-giving BITTERS are made with the pure old

BOURBON WHISKEY,

known as the GOLDEN SHEAF BRAND, and an old time preparation of Roots and Barks discovered over one hundred years ago. The beneficial effects of this combination are not surpassed by any preparation known to modern science.

Sold with our other well known articles, by all DRUGGISTS everywhere.

C. A. RICHARDS & CO.,

99 Washington St., Boston.

August 10, 1870. 1y36

THE AMERICAN

SEWING MACHINE,

AND

AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING, and SEWING MACHINES, Combined,

Are now admitted to be the BEST SEWING MACHINES made. They are the only Machines that embody any Material improvements over the old and popular Machines so long in use. They have a *new* and *improved Shuttle*, (see Cut,) using a short, deep bobbin, so that the thread is constantly drawing from the centre, giving more even and *better tension* than any other; is threaded and regulated with greater ease than any other shuttle now in use.

Use a *straight* needle, run *easy* and *simple*, very *durable* and not liable to get out of order.

They received the *highest price*, a

GOLD MEDAL

at the fair of the MASSACHUSETTS MECHANICS CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, in Boston, held in September and October, 1869, as being the

Best Machine for Family Use.

The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which they operate; as well as the uniform excellence of work throughout the entire range of sewing, in *Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Fringing, Gathering and Sewing on*, OVER-SEAMING, EMBROIDERING over the edge, working *Perfect Button Holes* and *Eyelet Holes*,—work which *no other Machine* can do,—make them the most *desirable* Family Machines in the market.

All in want of a Sewing Machine should *examine* these before buying, as they are sold with all their excellences at the same price as other first-class machines, and are giving great satisfaction wherever used.

Call at the

SALESROOMS,

NO. 285 WASHINGTON ST.,

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Get Circulars, samples of work, and see them operate.

Instruction given gratuitously.

Agents wanted to sell these Machines in all unoccupied territory.

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6m7tow Gen'l Agent for New England States.

E. F. LEACH,

West Camden, Agent for Knox and Lincoln Counties, all orders promptly attended to.

L. J. DRAKE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

OFFICE IN ULMER BLOCK,

ROCKLAND, ME.

Refers by permission to Hon. N. A. Farwell, Rockland; Hon. Eugene Hale, Ellsworth; Gen. J. A. Hall, Damariscotta.

☞ Special attention given to collecting demands in Knox County.

Rockland, January 25, 1871. 7tf

H. A. KNIGHT & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Stoves and Tin Ware.

SECOND HAND STOVES,

of all description bought and sold. Second hand FURNITURE of all kinds bought and sold. Parties breaking up housekeeping should give us a call.

We have also on hand and for sale

Four Tons of Second Hand Sails,

varying in size from a Mainsail to Topsails and Jibs

All kinds of TRUCK, such as is usually found in JUNK STORES, bought and sold.

Crockett's Building,

NORTH END.

Rockland, Feb. 14, 1871. 10tf

FISHERMEN!

Twines and Netting,

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM E. HOOPER & SON,

☞ Send for Price-List. Baltimore, Md.

February 16, 1871. 3m10

NO CAPITALIST IS TOO RICH, NO FARMER IS TOO POOR, NO MECHANIC IS TOO POOR

to buy an Earth Closet, which is a substitute for the water closet or common privy, and places within reach of all, rich and poor, in town and in the country, a simple means for providing *in the house*, a comfortable private closet, affording comfort, cleanliness & health. Price $9 to $35. Send for Circular to

Earth Closet CO., 19, DOAN, St. BOSTON.

1y11

Horse Nails and Shoes,

AND Norway and Swedes Iron. Best Nail Rods and Steel, at Boston prices, in lots for cash.

12tf H. H. CRIE & Co.

Manila and Hemp Cordage.

OAKUM, Tar, Pitch, &c., as low as the lowest for Cash.

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TALBOT RUST & GOULD,

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN ICE,

ROCKPORT, MAINE.

☞ Applications for Freight invited.

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HORATIO N. KEENE,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,

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Sole Leather, Waxed Leather, French and American Calf Skins.

LININGS, BINDINGS, KID AND GOAT STOCK, Rubber Goring, Shoe Thread, Pegs, Lasts, Shoe Nails, Shoe Tools of all kinds.

At the Brook, Main Street,

ROCKLAND, ME.

January, 2, 1869

For Sight is Priceless!

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MANUFACTURED BY

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Which are now offered to the public, and pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the world to be the

MOST PERFECT.

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye, ever known. They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and *divide* their name "Diamond," on account of their hardness and brilliancy. THE SCINTIC PRINCI